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VOLUME 47, NO. 12

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 15, 1922

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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Published—Semi-monthly, Sept. to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August—at 62 West 45th Street, New York.

Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879

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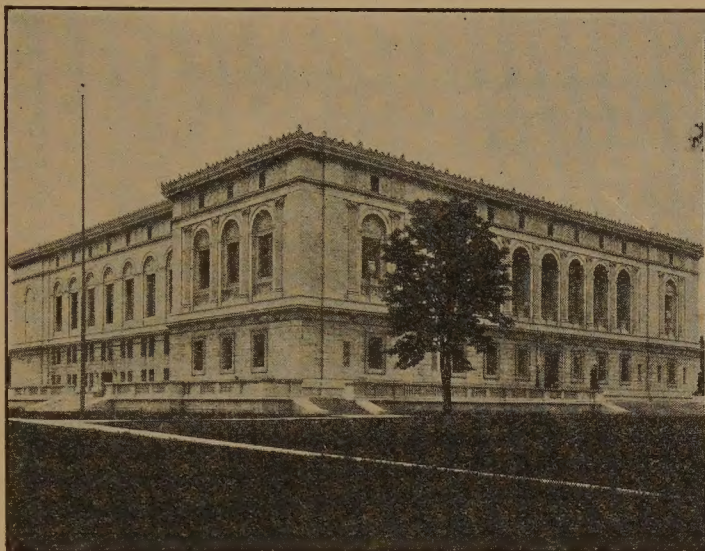
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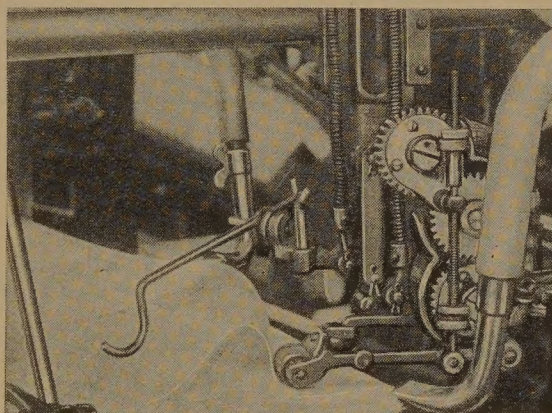
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—Joseph L. Wheeler

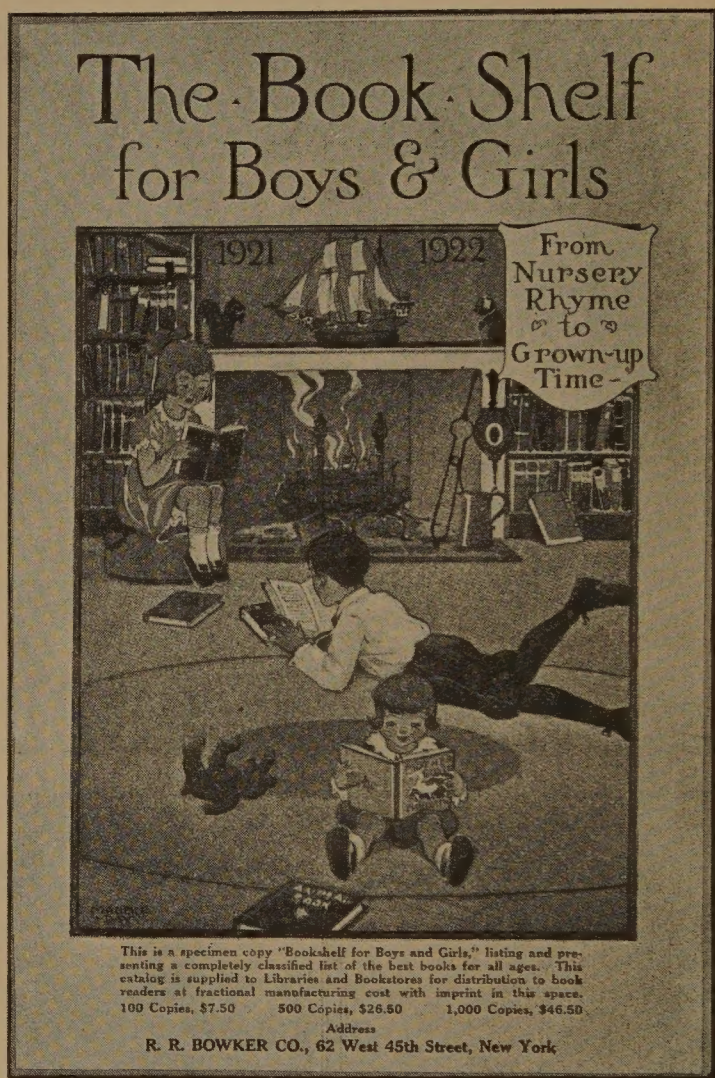
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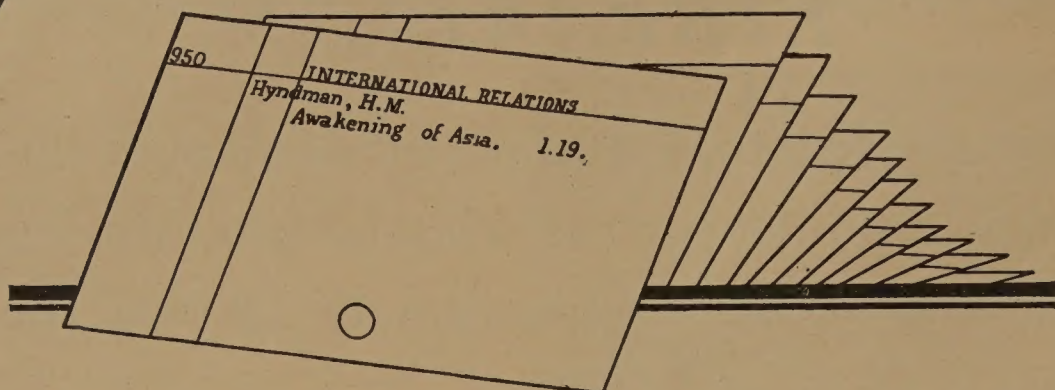
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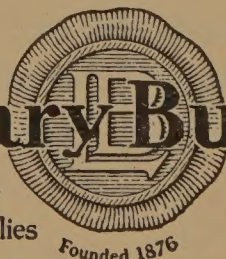
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 15, 1922



Notes on Some New Zealand Libraries*

By CAROLYN P. GREEN

Reference Librarian of Library of Hawaii

WHEN I bade you all goodbye and sailed away on the "Niagara," I little thought that I would be called upon to report on the libraries of New Zealand. And, by the way, let me tell you of one I visited which is not in New Zealand at all.

Nine days out from Honolulu our first stop was at Suva, on the island of Vitu Levu, one of the Fiji group. A very interesting day was spent in the quaint little tropical town, like the Honolulu of forty years ago, with the exception of the extreme heat, and the Carnegie Library on the main street. Attracted by the name on the two-story concrete building, I strolled in and found a small collection of shabby books. The building was being renovated and the reading-room on the upper floor closed for repairs. The young lady at the desk said that she had only been there three weeks, and was re-organizing the library. As there were no records, she did not know the number of volumes. Many of them she would discard. The books had never been classified beyond a separation of classed books from fiction; and there was no catalog. That librarian had my sympathy! I was sorry that the short stay of the steamer on our return six weeks later did not warrant another visit; but I noticed an item in the Suva newspaper to the effect that Miss Brown had done much towards re-organizing and improving the public library.

It took this trip to make me realize how little I knew of the geography of the southern hemisphere. The Maori legend is that New Zealand was formerly a fish, which in its struggles at being caught broke in two parts, and thus the North and South Islands were formed, separated by Cook Strait ninety miles in width. This Dominion, with a population of over one million people has only two free public libraries; one in the city of Dunedin, the other in the little

town of Timaru. But we must consider that this is a very young country, first settled by white people in 1841, only eighty years ago; a country of marvellous resources, with the surface only touched as yet.

It boasts four large cities, Auckland and Wellington on the North Island, Christchurch and Dunedin on the South Island. It was my fortune to visit a library in each city, and in every place I found the librarians most courteous and eager to tell of their work and to hear what we are doing in Hawaii. The idea that American libraries have an unlimited supply of money was very prevalent! The number of volumes in these four libraries ranged from thirty-six thousand to fifty thousand volumes. All were classified according to the Dewey system; card catalogs were in use, some beautifully written in long hand, others typed in the modern way.

As there are no library training schools, each librarian trains his own helpers. The number of workers on each staff is small, not more than eight. The hours are about the same as they are here, including Sunday and night duty. Pages are unknown and the assistants do all the shelving of books. In every place I found the open shelf system. One book at a time, whether classed or fiction, could be drawn on a card, and held for one week only. In one place, however—I think it was Wellington—they allowed two books on a card, and the time was two weeks instead of one. Nevertheless, the circulation compared favorably with ours.

The same problems of lost and defaced books, and overdues trouble there as here. Fines were about two pence a day, "But we are not very strict about it," more than one librarian remarked, with a smile. Fiction, especially new American fiction, I found in great demand, and the percentage circulating very large indeed. Reference collections were large; and I was surprised to find on the reference shelves many books which circulated in American libraries.

*Read at a meeting of the Hawaii Library Association February 20, 1922.

Newspaper and periodical rooms seemed to be well patronized; files of local papers and publications of the British possessions; a goodly supply of English and some American magazines on the racks. But I looked in vain for a Honolulu *Advertiser* or *Star-Bulletin*. In one place, however, I came across the Christmas number of the *Paradise of the Pacific*, and here and there a *Mid-Pacific Magazine*.

Each library had a small room for the children, said to be much used when the schools were in session. It was summer vacation when I was there. On the shelves I noticed among modern juvenile books, many quaint old English stories, and in one place a number of "Elsie" books. A glance at one of the date-slips showed that many young readers had followed the heroine thru her girlhood.

Some of you may remember Mr. Mark Cohen, who was here for the Press Conference last year. An editor and a member of the New Zealand Parliament, he worked for thirty years to secure a free public library for Dunedin, his home city when Parliament is not in session. So this beautiful city, built on hills, has the honor of a Carnegie building—and very appropriately too, as the early settlers came from Scotland. A delightful day there gave me an opportunity of visiting this library. A sign at the door "Closed for a month for stock-taking" looked forbidding; but the door was open and I wandered in. Mr. McCune, the librarian, was very cordial and showed me all around, from the reading rooms on the upper floor to the work rooms and tiny tea room in the basement. Everything was overcrowded and an addition to the building greatly needed. They were calling in all the books, and for a month none would circulate, for it was time to take inventory. One whole room devoted to books on New Zealand was very attractive, and visions of a similar room for Hawaii danced thru my head—a dream of the future when the addition to our building materializes.

When the white people came to this far-away country, they brought the home names with them; so we find Dunedin, the ancient name of Edinburgh; and on this same South Island the Province of Canterbury, whose capital city is Christchurch, with the placid Avon River winding thru its very heart. A dignified city, with its cathedral and Cathedral Square, a bit of old England transplanted I should imagine. Here, in Christchurch, is Canterbury College, and in connection with it, the public library—really a subscription library, with a charge of ten shillings a year for the privilege of drawing books except that for children under fifteen years of age borrowing is free. This sum entitled a subscriber to draw one book at a time, which could

be held for one week only; extra books were loaned at a charge of three pence each.

Here I met Mr. Bell, the head librarian, a young man, who came from London eight years ago. He gave me a printed catalog so I have some figures which show the number of volumes 39,252 with a circulation of 153,612 in one year. Books consulted in the reference room numbered 37,381 during the year 1919. It is interesting to note that this library had passed its fiftieth anniversary. The buildings were old and over-crowded and a contemplated addition eagerly awaited. An endowment fund and the subscriptions support it. It is a pity that this attractive city, with a population of 100,000 people should have no free public library.

In Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, there is a splendid library in the Parliament Buildings; and down town a circulating library with a subscription fee of ten shillings a year. As I visited it in the evening, I missed seeing the head librarian; but two assistants in attendance were very cordial. Both apologized for the building, and I must say that the outward appearance was more like a jail than anything else. But it seemed to be well patronized and had a large collection of books and magazines. Some of the reference books could be taken out on the deposit of a pound. Among the new books which circulated in this way, I noticed a copy of Strachey's Queen Victoria which is in such demand here, and wondered if any of our patrons would be willing to deposit five dollars for the privilege of keeping it a week.

Auckland, the largest city in the Dominion, has a fine library, with subscription rates like those in the other cities. Mr. Barr, a Scotchman from Glasgow, has re-organized and built it up. Some one told me that he had accomplished wonders considering the condition it was in when he took the work. The reading and reference rooms upstairs were well-lighted and very attractive, as was also a small room for children. One room was devoted to valuable gifts including the library of Sir George Grey, the authority on Polynesian life and mythology. In the same building was an art gallery containing among other treasures interesting paintings of Maoris and Maori life.

A stay of only one night in the little town of Timaru, on the way to Mount Cook, did not permit a visit to the other free library; and in Nelson, called the "Sleepy Hollow" of New Zealand, where we spent Christmas, a notice on the library door said, "Closed for four days."

Queenstown, at the head of Lake Wakatipu, where one goes for scenery and rest only, had a dreary little reading room, dusty and ill-lighted, with but a few papers and magazines.

In Rotorua, the great government resort, where thousands of people go every year for recreation and enjoyment of the geyser baths, I found a small subscription library housed in the Land Office building. The whole place, building, books and all were sadly in need of a thoro renovation. There was no attempt at a catalog beyond some interlined type-written lists. The attendant said, "I think there are about two thousand books," and added "The government runs this"; and I bade her good-

bye and went out to the beautiful public gardens, with their stately trees, smooth lawns, gay flower beds, tennis courts and bowling green, bathing pavilions and attractive tea-house, and wished that the government cared enough to place in a setting like that a real library.

Some day this English-speaking country will wake up to its possibilities and the need of modern methods, and thought and wealth will bring free libraries that will reach every part of the Dominion.

Advanced Study for the Library Assistant

By IVANDER MAE IVER

Assistant, University of California Library

MANY there have been who have told us what the librarian ought to know, but few have asked the equally important question: How is all this information to be acquired?

Replies to a questionnaire sent recently to various representative librarians have included some valuable data.

As was to be expected all advocated definite advanced study for the staff.

From the replies to the question regarding the reaction of the staffs towards opportunities given them for advanced study, it would seem that librarians all over the country are alive to the importance of this aspect of their profession. Columbia, New York Public, Vassar, Chicago University, Illinois, Michigan State, St. Louis Public, Wellesley, University of Washington (Seattle), Los Angeles, Yale, Harvard reported that a goodly number are taking advantage of such opportunities as offer. At Wellesley, one member "secured her M. A. by several years' work in connection with her library work." From St. Louis, staff members have been absent as much as two years studying at Columbia and elsewhere and have been received "back into the staff at the expiration of this period." At Illinois, "at least three, by registering for courses, have obtained the M. A." In Los Angeles, during the winter of 1920-21, in one department, "every member, including the colored page, has enrolled for some extension course." In New York, Director Anderson reports that "the total registration for three years in the courses given by the City College for our library assistants has been six hundred," and he adds that "there seems to be no falling-off in the interest shown in these courses." At the University of Chicago, several have secured higher degrees while employed in library work.

And this represents only one side of the matter. The other side shows the results of pains-

taking research and scholarship. The many papers prepared for the library journals, the bibliographies which aid us at every turn, the books that have been published on one phase or another of library work—all bear evidence to the fact that the spark of learning is being fanned by some of our co-workers.

In replying to the third question—How many study best be carried on?—chief and the staff are alike beset with difficulties.

In the university library, the assistant may be encouraged to register for courses, either with the understanding that such hours as he may be absent from his post of duty shall be made up at some other time, or that they may count as part of library service. While many library heads at present seem to consider that staff members cannot expect to be allowed any time for attendance on classes, they do believe in making it as easy as possible for them to take the work. A few allow a certain number of hours. At Yale, an arrangement has been made whereby an assistant, with the approval of the department head and the librarian, may select a course which will "contribute to his value as a member of the staff and have some relation to the work of the library." Half the class time is then given. Vassar, admittedly patterning after Yale, grants the same privilege. Other libraries, such as Columbia and Brown, favor such a plan.

Some libraries secure special dispensations in the way of fees. Harvard, Wellesley, Chicago and Yale have arrangements of one kind or another. Yale actually will pay the tuition, some \$40 a semester for a single course. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Continental and Commercial Banks of Chicago will refund to any employé, including the librarian, who satisfactorily completes any approved educational course or courses, the entire course fee

or fees if not in excess of fifteen dollars, or that amount and half of the excess if the course fee exceeds fifteen dollars.

For those engaged in private research, a chance is sometimes given for part of the work to be done in library time. One Middle West university librarian states that while he has no formal understanding, it is his custom to allow a certain amount of library time if the individual is willing to spend at least an equal amount of his own.

To the question—"Would it mean much readjustment as to hours?"—opinion differed, depending a good deal upon the system followed in the particular institution. In such libraries as Chicago University where "the majority of assistants work eight hours on four days, and four hours on two days," the matter could readily be arranged, but in other places in which the regular working day is more rigidly adhered to, the problem is, of course, more difficult of solution.

A step forward would be to make it possible for assistants to attend summer school without loss of salary. For the high school librarian this is comparatively easy because of the longer vacation, but it might be applied to other types of libraries as well. Mr. Judson T. Jennings makes a strong plea for this in an article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*¹ some four years ago. He declares that the adjustments made necessary by the longer absence of certain members of the staff, and the increase in the budget thereby incurred would be more than repaid "in brain power, in ambition, in incentive to higher endeavor, in more efficient service."

For most these opportunities would suffice. For the minority who wished to go on further, a leave of absence on a half or two-thirds salary basis might be arranged. W. W. Bishop of the University of Michigan, for one, says that he would be prepared "under certain conditions, to recommend such a leave of absence with pay," believing this to be preferable to allowing time in connection with one's regular duties.

Whither now shall such study lead? Is the goal to be the attainment of some degree, or should it lead to the mastery of one branch of knowledge connected with the work in hand or profession as a whole? The answer necessarily depends in part upon the individual and the policy of his library but in general a few things may be said. Most agree that for those who have not obtained the bachelor's degree before entering the work, all study undertaken should have this goal in view, but many question the wisdom of higher degrees for the rank and file.

For librarians who are looking forward to executive work in university or college libraries, to teaching in library schools, or to headship in a large public library, they will be a decided asset. For the rest perhaps a "fairly thorough knowledge of several subjects" is preferable to a highly specialized training. Among the replies received on this point, Vassar and Michigan definitely favored studies leading to a higher degree; Columbia, Wisconsin, Wellesley and St. Louis were inclined to prefer courses bearing more directly upon the work in hand; while the New York Public Library felt it rested entirely with the individual.

In general the feeling is that results attained are worth the pains, that it is a sound business proposition in which the library as an organization and the staff as individuals are equally the gainers.

County Libraries for Southern Conditions

IT is a particularly natural library development in the South to make the county the supporting unit of the library, states Charlotte Templeton, Secretary of the Georgia Library Commission, in a recent *North Carolina Library Bulletin*. The county has always been the important division in local government, so important, in fact, that Hart in his "Actual Government" refers to the County government as the Southern type, as the town or township is typical of New England. "We have county high schools, county school boards, county health boards, county nurses, county poor relief, and what more natural than that we should have the county library?", inquires Miss Templeton.

One of the chief reasons for the slow library development in the South lies in the large and widely scattered rural population, the small number of cities, and the smallness of the towns. In Massachusetts, with a library in every town, there are four hundred and seventy-nine persons to the square mile, while Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina have forty-nine, fifty-two and fifty-five respectively. Massachusetts has a rural population of 5.2 per cent compared with seventy-five per cent in Georgia, 80.8 per cent in North Carolina and 82.5 in South Carolina. It has 113 cities with a population over five thousand, while Georgia has only 26, North Carolina 27, and South Carolina 14. With such a small rural population it is not a difficult matter to place libraries within walking distance of any citizen. "It is a rather different matter when eighty per cent of the population is not within walking distance of much of anywhere."

¹ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 1918, vol. 43 pp. 227-233.

The A. L. A's. Record Year

INCREASED membership in the American Library Association and a phenomenal growth in distribution of A. L. A. publications are emphasized in the report of Secretary Carl H. Milam for the year ending May 20, 1922. Records show a membership of 5,735 on May 20, a gain of twelve per cent since May 1, 1921. The U. S. Census Bulletin on Occupations indicates that there were 15,297 librarians in the United States in 1920 as compared with 7,423 in 1910. The membership of the A. L. A. in 1920 was 4,464 as compared with 2,005 in 1910.

PUBLICATIONS

It is estimated that 297,000 copies of publications issued by the Association have been distributed during the year ended March 31, 1922. The number of new publications issued during the year ended May 20, counting separately the individual numbers of periodical publications, was fifty. Thirty of them were prepared wholly or in large part at Headquarters. Nine publications were reprinted, some of them thoroly revised. Of the total distribution more than half (about 170,000) have gone directly or indirectly to the public. In one city fifty thousand copies of an A. L. A. list were distributed in one day. In all of the A. L. A. publicity to libraries about the reading lists and other book publicity material the emphasis was placed on distribution outside the library. Some of the reading lists, reading courses and other similar materials were sent to hundreds of house organs, trade periodicals and other magazines as well as to press associations and newspapers, and in several cases the material was reprinted.

The pamphlets "How to Start a Library" and "Why Do We Need a Public Library?" are constantly used to answer questions on these subjects, and many copies were distributed free of charge to communities attempting to establish libraries without the aid of library commissions, and many more hundreds are distributed by library commissions and similar agencies. The pamphlets "A County Library" and "Book Wagons" continue to be popular with library commissions. A few thousand copies have been distributed to rural welfare workers, rural school officials, farm papers, club women and other persons and agencies interested in country life development. The twenty-five sets of the county library exhibit sold and others exhibited by the A. L. A. have conveyed the county library idea to many thousand persons.

Reading courses were an important feature of the publications. Two were issued, one on Journalism by a dean of a university school of

journalism, and one on Accounting by a professor of that subject in a university school of commerce. The lists, which are kept down to six or eight titles whenever feasible, are prepared by specialists for the reader who wants to read several books for a definite purpose, and checked up by librarians in order that they may be used in all libraries. Besides going into the hands of casual inquirers for advice at the lending desk the reading courses, it is hoped, may be distributed by libraries, perhaps by mail, to people who ought to be interested in reading on the subjects, so that these libraries may be eventually able to report to the public that hundreds or thousands of persons are pursuing definite courses of reading thru the instrumentality of the libraries. This should help convince the public that libraries are helping in the movement for adult and universal education.

Probably the most important item published during the year is the "Graded List of Books for Children," compiled by a committee of school librarians and school teachers appointed by the Library Department of the National Education Association, which may be ready for distribution by the time of the conference at Detroit.

LIBRARY ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Many communities without libraries continued to turn to A. L. A. headquarters for advice as a matter of course, among them some of the largest cities in the country which are still without library service. In such cases the Headquarters office frequently outlines in brief a whole campaign of publicity and propaganda to stimulate and organize local interest. Frequently libraries and library agencies apply for comprehensive suggestions for reorganization and extension or submit such plans for criticism. Occasionally the state laws have not authorized the development of agencies for putting into effect recommendations of the A. L. A., especially in the case of county libraries. The Headquarters office then endeavors to put the inquirer in touch with the other people in the state interested in developing the necessary library departments, and to encourage local efforts toward the establishment of a community library on a temporary basis.

Requests have come also from teachers' associations and other agencies dealing with relations between library and school. The most frequently recurring request is for the outline of a plan which will enable the public library and the school to work together in meeting growing and changing demands for an adequate library service for the school system in all its branches.

RECRUITING

Among the publications used for recruiting for librarianship were John Cotton Dana's interview in the *New York Evening Post* on "Library Work for Young Men," reprinted by the A. L. A., as well as 1,000 reprints of Mary E. Hazeltine's "Recruiting for Librarianship," by courtesy of the H. W. Wilson Company, and F. K. W. Drury's "The Library as Detective Agency," from *Public Libraries*. Christopher Morley's "The Child and the Book," is in the hands of the printer. Several thousand copies of these pamphlets and leaflets suggesting the profession of librarianship have been placed in the hands of young men and women as the result of the work of the Recruiting Committee, the Headquarters office and co-operating libraries. Some requests for these items in large quantities have necessitated putting prices on them for quantity distribution, altho they are still distributed in small lots free of charge.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service has had requests covering nearly every conceivable kind of position, with salaries ranging up to four or five thousand dollars. The geographical distribution was not comprised within the boundaries of the United States. The heaviest demand is for library school graduates, but registrants who have had apprentice training or satisfactory library experience are also being placed.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

Some of the activities of Library War Service still remain with the Association. Two regular employees are provided for advisory service in connection with the hospital library work for the men in the former Public Health Service hospitals, recently transferred to the Veterans' Bureau. Newly appointed hospital librarians and assistants are also usually paid from A. L. A. funds to avoid the delay which would be caused by waiting for government appointment. Subscriptions have been entered for 275 magazines since January 1, 1922, for the use of hospitals not yet served thru government channels.

The A. L. A. continues to pay a small portion of the salary of the librarian of the American Library in Paris, who is also the European representative of the Association.

The more important War Service printed reports, lists, bulletins and miscellaneous leaflets and rosters, together with mimeographed material, photographs, slides, clippings, etc., have been assembled and prepared for binding or some other means of preservation for historical purposes. This material is stored in a vault at the Headquarters office in Chicago. Re-

quests for information which have grown out of the war service work continue to come to the A. L. A. office from men who were in the service, and secretaries of welfare organizations who came in touch with the A. L. A.

A. L. A. FINANCES

The extent of the work which the Headquarters office may do in the development of libraries for many thousands of people are limited by the many routine things which must be done by the small staff. In the committee reports of the A. L. A. annual report for this year are many recommendations which would involve additional expenditures by the committees or by the office, or both. One committee recommends that the Headquarters office be instructed to undertake a piece of work which was undertaken several years ago and which failed, as it will fail again unless the office can put time and money into that work. Another committee is trying to do on a volunteer basis what would normally cost some \$20,000 a year. The Association also continues to be under obligation to the Chicago Public Library for the Headquarters office, the more so because the library itself is in need of space to meet increased demands.

The income for the General Fund is somewhat larger than it has been in the past, owing to increased membership and increased dues, but the additional funds will be absorbed to a large extent by the increased expenses of a larger association and larger conferences, besides minor increases such as those growing out of the new method of voting. The net gain in the sale of publications for 1921 over 1920 was \$7,665, or 49 per cent. The gain in the twelve months ending April 30, 1922, over the previous twelve months was \$9,056, or 50.9 per cent. The gain does not represent profit, as the prices on A. L. A. publications are kept at a figure which is meant to cover overhead, but not to provide a surplus.

WANTED

The Dallas (Texas) Public Library wants to secure the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh *Bulletin* for November, 1921 (vol. 26, No. 9), for which it will pay full price or give in exchange a copy for March, 1921.

"Chicago has an all-night library located in the Chicago Post Office under the auspices of the Postal Clerks Union. The night hours are from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. The deposit consists of nearly 15,000 volumes and has a monthly circulation of 1,000.

Inferior Binding

The Librarian's Protest

WE have been for many years all too familiar with the complaint as to books which loosen from the covers after slight use, and with the difficulties and expense attending their repair. In recent years we have the even more irritating examples of some of the generally accepted or new popular titles, both in adult and children's books, which have been rather attractively bound in what proves, after one or two issues, to be a paper covering in close imitation of cloth where cloth should have been used.

As a result of recent protest from several widely separated sources, attention has been directed with insistent emphasis to the increasingly poor paper and bindings of the large proportion of books produced by the publishers in the last few years, the imitation cloth covers (of paper) being one of the grievances cited. One publisher who was appealed to very courteously promised to look into the matter of paper and binding of the offending book and report later as to a possible remedy. Another offers to bind in cloth a book which has plain board covers for 75 cents in addition to the regular price. A third gives as a defense for this attempted economy the necessity of using paper covers or of increasing the selling price of the book, and records its decision in favor of paper covers.

While we are not in possession of full information as to costs of publishing, we may be reasonably sure that the price of cover cloth such as is commonly used by publishers, cost during the peak of prices about two years ago not more than 30 cents per yard in quantity, the normal price being from 14 cents to 20 cents. As one yard of this cloth will cover at least ten books of ordinary size, the maximum cost per book for cover cloth could hardly be more than 3 cents. While the cost of the paper covering would be somewhat less, there would hardly be more than 2 cents saving in the use of the paper. It would be interesting to know how much it would be necessary to increase the selling price per book to cover this difference of perhaps two cents in favor of the flimsy binding cloth most often used on recent fiction or children's books.

The facts, which apply about equally to industries in general, are probably something like this: The cost of actual materials used in making books is about one-eighth, or even less, of the whole cost of production. The other seven-eighths, representing royalties, cost of editing, illustrating, etc., and the mechanical labor in-

involved from press work to binding, constitutes the real basis for fixing the selling price of the books. Why publishers are uniformly silent on this side of the question of expense of production is not quite clear.

A protest of rather grave character comes from a university library which has recently acquired a well known reference work, published by a supposedly reputable firm, in a binding which was advertised as "Persian morocco." On examination this binding is found to be an imitation leather, which, if of good quality and sold as imitation leather, would not be so objectionable. But the deliberate misrepresentation places the firm and the transaction in a very doubtful position. In these days when "truth in advertising" is being emphasized in all classes of business, this is a distinct disappointment.

A valuable English reference annual has been for years placed (one cannot say "bound" with accuracy) in a cover of thinnest boards and cheapest cloth, and often begins breaking away at the joints before it reaches the purchaser, while its warping covers quite belie the real value of the work.

In one large library it was found that the cost of binding for 1921 showed a noticeable increase over that of previous years, due apparently to the poor paper and bindings of the current new books, as there were not other sufficient reasons for the increased binding cost.

A hopeful instance of the readiness of some publishers to comply with reasonable requests from librarians, is found in the response of the publishers of the *Outlook* to a protest some months ago against the narrow margins of that magazine which do not admit of satisfactory binding. They have now promised a new press, to be especially built within a few months, providing for adequate margins, a fact which will be learned with approval by all librarians.

The time seems to have come when something more than occasional sporadic complaints without definite concerted action, is due from libraries. The publishers should recognize openly the importance of the library trade, which, tho it may be a comparatively small item in actual direct library sales, is a very effective means of introducing and popularizing the better books, and thus of indirectly increasing the sales to an incalculable extent thru the regular book agencies.

It is assumed that the librarians who have voiced the complaints referred to are only a very few of those who find apparent injustices other than the high cost, in their book purchases.

Let us have other specific statements of such cases, with author, title, publisher and date of books in regard to which there are serious faults, with careful and impartial description of the defects as noted. The A. L. A. Bookbuying and Bookbinding committees are prepared to cooperate in making a direct appeal to the publishers for improvement in the make-up of their books, this specific information for which we are asking to form the basis of this appeal.

A copy of this article has been sent to Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, Secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, New York, with fuller detail regarding some of our grievances, and with an inquiry as to means on the part of the publishers of alleviating the general situation as rapidly as possible, in keeping with the decline in costs in practically every line.

MARY E. WHELOCK,

Chairman A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding.

The Publisher's Reply

*Miss Mary E. Wheelock,
Chairman, Book Binding Committee,
American Library Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.*

My dear Miss Wheelock:

The Publishers' Association wishes to acknowledge the copy of your letter to the library periodicals with regard to book binding conditions. This, we understand, is not a Committee report but a preliminary letter to bring some points to the front that you find complained of in letters from the field. The Association certainly appreciates the opportunity to read this letter and welcomes every interchange of a discussion between librarians and the book-trade.

While waiting for the full Committee report, which will presumably be the outcome of the letters asked for in your communication, there might be certain comments on the situation that would help clear the field a little.

One of the letters you received from the publishers pointed out that their experiments during the pressure of war conditions with cloth substitutes had not been satisfactory and the use of such materials had been discontinued. This opinion seems to have been reached by all the publishers, judging by the output of the past season. When the price of binding cloth reached its greatest height two years ago, it was certainly necessary to look around for possible relief, but fortunately the past year has brought the price of cloth down. Only those who have made books during the past three years can realize what it meant to have costs of materials up from 200 to 300 per cent and the cost of books up 40 per cent. The letter in which a publisher offered to bind a board book in cloth for 75c. extra re-

ferred to small special lots and not to editions. Cloth now costs per book but a few cents more than substitutes and but little more than boards, which are occasionally used to get special binding effects on a few publications.

Knowledge of the costs that enter into book-making is open to all, for instance the figures given in the *Publishers' Weekly* of last August 27th, in which each part of book-making costs is laid on the table. The only item not shown there is color work, which is at present about four times the old basis. There has been little change in these figures of last August, the welcome recessions of paper costs and binding material having gone into effect before that time.

Taking a long list of books such as libraries buy and averaging, it will be seen that list prices are now about 40 per cent higher than pre-war. There is a real problem in producing books when costs have risen more rapidly than the selling prices. The publishers have tried to meet this by careful management, by efficient organization in the various steps in book manufacture and by increasing the book market. We wish we had further recessions in sight, but cannot so prophesy. It is more possible, however, than two years ago to demand better work of binders and printers, and for several months this Association has been insisting on improvement on product. The fact that binders and printers have to pay the cost of remedying imperfections on books returned brings some automatic pressure.

Probably we should not make comment on the binding of the English made books you refer to, altho an American agent is responsible for output handled here. In credit to American book binders it should be said that where American cloth bindings are in direct competition with English as in Canada, American bindings almost invariably get the praise. A comparable volume to the English reference annual referred to is made in this country, and wears better.

The use of the words "Persian morocco," as referred to, is an English custom of long standing in special use with Bible houses, where many types of leather are used. The booktrade only occasionally hears it, and I am sure the English publisher does not intend to deceive any more than the furrier who sells Hudson seal.

The publishers would regret if they had not as you suggest, been open enough, in recognizing the importance of the library trade. Certainly in discussions among themselves and in their planning they recognize it very fully indeed. It would be unlike an American business man to forget a market that makes so important a percentage of his total outlet.

If there is anything about the facts in book

publishing or problems of making books to suit all markets that we can investigate, produce facts on or discuss remedies with you, the Association is most anxious to do it.

We want to thank you for the copy of "Special Study on Binding Specifications for books of the Reference Type," which has been brought up at our executive meeting and of which copies have been sent to all publishers. We have also received a letter from President Root with regard to margins, which has also been called to the attention of every publisher on our list.

The improving of manufacturing quality is now especially under discussion in book publishing circles, trade periodicals and in the shops where new and more perfect machinery is planned. The concrete help of such reports as your committee can send will be appreciated.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOOK PUBLISHERS,
FREDERIC G. MELCHER, *Executive Secretary*.
334 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Library Week in Pittsburgh Schools

LIBRARY week in schools is an effort to impress upon every teacher and pupil in the school system of Pittsburgh, the value of the library, by designating a definite week each year in which library work shall be emphasized in all the schools of the city.

The work of the library with schools goes on all the year round, but "library week" provides an opportunity to emphasize that fact.

When it was inaugurated in 1921 the superintendents of the public and parochial schools asked the teachers to devote one hour during the week to a talk about the library. Suggestive outlines to help in this instruction were issued by the library and it was arranged that for the first observance the civics lesson should be used. Because of the careless use of text books in the schools and those books borrowed from the library by students, care of books was emphasized and the teachers and librarians learned many things from some of the rules composed by one sixth grade during its library period.

1. Do not keep the book too long, the others want to read it.

2. Do not use your books as an iron stand.

3. Put the book in the bureau drawer under the clean clothes so the baby can't get it.

4. Dry your hands before you read your books.

As a library period in most Pittsburgh schools was a departure from the regular work many of the teachers preferred to bring their classes, especially those from the parochial schools, to the library for instruction, and many

pleasant and profitable associations grew out of that meeting in the library agency nearest the school.

One high school of the city advertised the library very widely in its student publication. Last year it sent reporters to the library for material, which it wrote up, and this year added to the interest by using such headlines as—"One key to the honor roll: use the library often and intelligently," and writing a discussion of library work as a profession.

The week of April 17 was set aside this year and the English teacher gave the talk to students. Previously the teachers had come to the library and talked over the work, and to find out what the library had to offer them in the way of advice and opportunities to the students.

A special school bulletin was designed to aid the teachers of the higher grades in interesting the boys and girls in good literature.

One third grade teacher in a school where most of the students were foreign asked her students to bring suggestions of their own about the value of a book. Among these was: "Learn your father to read English," another "Read your book to your father and mother" thus showing that they felt it right to pass a good thing along.

One teacher in a continuation school arranged to register all her pupils as library borrowers, have their borrowers' cards made and given to them with an invitation to use the library agency nearest their homes. These students live in various parts of the city and come to school but one day a week.

Altogether the various reactions to library week in schools, only a few of which could be quoted here, prove that it is a very valuable institution to schools as well as libraries. It is to be continued annually in Pittsburgh.

During in 1921, forty-one classes visited the Central Library alone for instruction. Of these twenty-one came for the first time. This year at the Wylie Avenue Branch, one of our busiest branches, up to May 15th, fifty-five classes, from ten different schools, have visited the branch, with an attendance record of two thousand-and-three-hundred pupils. There are so many schools still wishing to be scheduled that the work will continue thru the greater part of June.

GRACE E. WINDSOR, *Special Assistant*.
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

"Ontario public libraries as a whole have increased their annual expenditure for books one hundred per cent in the last two years."—*Ontario Library Review*.

Conferences on Children's Reading at Grand Rapids

ANNUALLY since 1905, on the first Saturday afternoon in May, the Grand Rapids Public Library has been conducting a Conference on Children's Reading. The 18th Annual Conference this year on May 6 brought out an average attendance (about one hundred and twenty-five persons) and was regarded by all as one of the most interesting ever held. The interest in these conferences does not lag. The general subject for discussion this year was "Indian Stories for Boys and Girls."

The speakers at the Conferences are mostly local people, tho in recent years there has usually been brought to the city for the purpose one speaker from outside. The purpose of the Library in holding the Conference is to get the reaction of teachers and parents especially on the reading of children thru the Library. Thru the close affiliation with the schools (with branch libraries in so many of the school buildings), the reading of children's books is a very large feature in the work of the Library and it seems important that the most active criticism and co-operation should be encouraged.

In the early programs we tried to cover a range of subjects at one Conference, but our experience shows that better results are obtained by having various aspects of one general subject presented in more or less formal papers or addresses, and then throwing the whole matter open to general discussion. The general subject is usually presented by three or four speakers in addresses or papers of fifteen or twenty minutes each. It is always definitely planned to have at least one parent with children of the reading age and one teacher in the schools among those on the program opening the subject. The year we discussed detective stories the chief of the city police department was one of the opening speakers.

The following are some of the subjects that have been discussed in previous years:

Nursery rhymes.

Fairy tales.

Picture books.

Are the writings of Mark Twain wholesome for children?

Books and reading for the child whose parents use a foreign language only.

The teaching of literature in school. Does it foster a love for the reading of good books in the majority of pupils?

Reading for the girl.

Biography for girls and boys.

Nature books for children.

Reading for the child of foreign born parents.
War stories for children.

Love stories for children.

How may we get boys and girls to use books so as to induce in them a love and respect for manual work?

Patriotism. How may children's reading be made to foster it?

Poetry and rhyme.

Should the library introduce the boys and girls in their reading to social, economic and political problems of the times?

Detective stories for boys and girls.

The conference nearly always has excellent news value, and at several of them reports have been sent out over the country by the Associated Press. The report of the conference this year in one of the newspapers received a double column heading.

This year the conference was particularly interesting because of the fact that the four speakers on the program who opened the discussion were all local people who have written more or less for children. Two of the speakers have published a number of books for children, and a third one has published about one hundred and sixty stories for boys in various newspapers and magazines, a number of them in *St. Nicholas*. The other speaker, also an author, is a bookseller with a wide experience during the last twenty-five years, in selling books for boys and girls.

Preceding the conference a luncheon is given in honor of the speakers on the program which is usually attended by teachers, members of the Library Staff, and visiting librarians from western Michigan, to the number of twenty to forty. This luncheon serves as an excellent ice breaker and helps greatly in furthering discussion on the part of the people at the Conference. At the luncheon and conference this year Miss Florence Holbrook, of Chicago, author of the *Hiawatha Primer*, etc., was one of the interesting persons present who took an active part.

An annual conference of this kind is something that any library could hold, with little or no expense, and to the great advantage of the library.

SAMUEL H. RANCK, *Librarian*.

The Chicago Public Library is distributing several hundred copies of the A. L. A. reading courses on which the following statement has been printed: "All of the books mentioned in this folder are in the Chicago Public Library. If not in when you ask for them, they will be reserved for you on application."

The Ethics of Librarianship*

TO the ethics of librarianship place is given in the May issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, which is devoted to "The Ethics of the Professions and of Business." As preface to his proposals for a revised code of ethics, given below, Charles Knowles Bolton reviews the history of codes for American librarianship.

On April 14, 1903, Mary Wright Plummer gave an address on the "Pros and Cons of Librarianship" before the Illinois Library Association, which was printed in *Public Libraries* for May of the same year. From this address Miss Plummer printed extracts in a leaflet of four pages, entitled "The Fourth Essential." She said in part, "Librarians and educators in general have their code still to make. The fact that these codes are for the most part unwritten, makes them no less binding; they are like debts of honor, which altho unrecorded, must be paid first of all debts. . . ." A code of nine sections followed.

Several other addresses appeared soon after, among them a paper by Genevieve M. Walton, inspired perhaps by an earlier effort by Linda M. Duval. Mr. Bolton continues:

"In 1908 and 1909 a group of librarians was accustomed to dine at frequent intervals in Boston. From this group a tentative code of library ethics was drawn up by the present writer and after discussion point by point it reached the form in seventeen sections printed in *Public Libraries* under the title, 'The Librarian's Code of Ethics.' The same code, after being submitted to discussion for three years, was revised, enlarged and reprinted in 1912 with twenty-five sections. These canons of ethics were in turn discussed by the Council of the A. L. A. at Chicago in 1913 and 1914. The Council's deliberations, as well as the more recent criticisms and suggestions by more than twenty-five of the leading librarians of the United States, have influenced and molded this code of thirty sections which the author herewith presents." James I. Wyer, Herbert Putnam, H. H. B. Meyer, Arthur E. Bostwick, Azariah S. Root, Bernard C. Steiner, June R. Donnelly, Hiller C. Wellman, George F. Bowerman, Josephine A. Rathbone, Clement W. Andrews, Frank K. Walter, Julia G. Babcock, and Phineas L. Windsor have discussed with Mr. Bolton special phases.

"We assume that these canons of ethics stand in the position of counselor to the younger men and women of the profession, combining worldly wisdom with unworldly ideals."

1. RESPONSIBILITY. In the organization of a library by the trustees, much of their authority is usually delegated to the librarian. He should not chafe if the trustees as a body feel called upon from time to time to exercise the authority vested in them as guardians of the public interest.

2. AUTHORITY. Under proper conditions the librarian to whom the entire board delegates authority should be able to exercise more power than any single trustee; and since the policy of looking to the librarian for results requires that a considerable measure of authority be delegated to him, habitual distrust of his judgment or disregard of his recommendations may well lead him to seek opportunity for usefulness elsewhere.

3. ALLIANCES. A librarian should not ally himself with one trustee to the exclusion of other members of the board from his confidence.

4. LOYALTY. When a librarian cannot, in his dealings with the public, be entirely loyal to a policy which is clearly upheld by his trustees, he should indicate to the public, as far as possible, the reasons for this policy without expressing his own opinion; he should also explain his position to the board, and in an extreme case offer to resign.

5. SINCERITY. To delay bringing a plan before the trustees until it is certain to obtain adequate presentation and a fair hearing may be considered only common wisdom; but to abstain from urging a project until a known opponent happens to be absent is unprofessional as well as insincere.

6. REJECTED MEASURES. A wise librarian, when a measure has been deliberately rejected by his trustees, will not bring it forward again until new conditions prevail.

7. DUTY TO THE STAFF. A librarian is bound, as opportunity offers, to allow an assistant to prove her ability to do work of a higher character than that usually assigned to her, and to advance those that are capable to more responsible positions in his own library or elsewhere. He must also spend the money of his institution with due prudence, and get a full return for it in service. Altho efficiency of the staff is temporarily reduced by frequent transfer of assistants to new positions or to other libraries, in the end a library whose workers are seen to obtain rapid and solid advancement profits by its reputation in this respect.

8. PERMANENCE. Having in mind that not salary but opportunity for service makes librarianship a profession, the worker should not be too eager to move. Permanence makes for dignity and influence in a community. No opportunity to serve the public can honorably be considered merely as a stepping stone or place of passage.

9. INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. Each member of the staff should be regarded by the librarian as an individual, a colleague, capable of performing his particular work, and encouraged to feel his individual responsibility for this work. Where public recognition of work of outstanding merit will advance the interests of an assistant the librarian should be quick to grant it. The wise librarian will allow to the intelligent assistant latitude in the enforcement of rules, and in their interpretation. The degree of latitude will depend on the rank and character of the assistant.

*This paper has been separately reprinted and a limited number are still available at fifteen cents each from Clyde L. King, editor, *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 36th and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia.

10. **RECOMMENDATIONS.** Breaches in morality and honesty are fundamental, and should be mentioned discreetly if a "recommendation" is given. Peculiarities in personality may be handicaps in one library but assets in a library of a different type. A wise librarian may mention but should not stress these, and the librarian to whom recommendations are sent will weigh so-called "defects" in the light of his own conditions and environment. To recommend an unsatisfactory assistant, merely to get rid of that assistant, is unworthy of any administrator.

11. **THE STAFF'S DUTY TO THE LIBRARIAN.** A librarian has a right to entire loyalty from his staff, altho he may be called upon at times to face frank comment from them. Such criticism should never go beyond the library doors, nor should the staff carry complaints over the librarian's head to the trustees, except in extreme cases.

12. **THE STAFF'S DUTY TO THE LIBRARY.** An assistant should not allow personal antagonisms within the library to injure efficiency, nor should the staff tolerate a cabal of congenial spirits that tends to break up the membership into groups ready at hand for rivalries and jealousies.

13. **THE WORK AND THE WORKER.** The assistant should realize that the work is more important than the worker; that the assignment of an uncongenial task is not due to a personal grudge nor a slight to the assistant, but a necessity enforced by the work that must be done by someone.

14. **PERSONAL OBLIGATION.** Each assistant should realize his own personal obligation as a public servant to each library patron. He should strive always to be courteous and pleasant, remembering that the staff stands as the interpreter of the library to the public and that it may be materially helped or harmed by his individual conduct.

15. **HEALTH.** Health is an assumed qualification in a librarian's equipment, and continued ill health does not ordinarily entitle an employe to favored treatment by a public institution. Conversely, the library should conserve the health of the staff by furnishing the best possible equipment as regards light, air, sanitation, and rest.

16. **NOTICE OF RESIGNATION.** Ethically considered, the assistant should, when seeking a change of position or when considering a definite offer from another library, consult the superior officer; but the personality of a superior officer will inevitably influence an assistant's course of action. Having accepted a position, the assistant should give adequate notice before leaving.

17. **EXPERT ADVICE.** A librarian may not accept an appointment to act as an expert adviser to the trustees of another library, even when solicited, without the request, or at least without the full knowledge, of the librarian concerned.

18. **PRIVATE ADVICE.** A librarian should feel free to claim counsel from others in the same calling, and should be willing to give such counsel when requested, without publicity or expense.

19. **RIVALRY.** Librarians should be slow to publish statistics in order to show superiority of a library over neighboring libraries, such statistics often requiring qualification or explanation. A similar comparison in words is of questionable taste, and any printed criticism should always bear clearly the librarian's name.

20. **ENGAGING AN ASSISTANT.** A librarian may not take the initiative in negotiation for the services of an assistant in another library until he has made his intention known to the assistant's superior officer, or he may make his intention known to both assistant and official superior simultaneously.

21. **PREDECESSORS.** A librarian who makes a habit of commenting unfavorably on the work of his predecessors in office invites criticism of his good taste.

22. **A LIBRARIAN'S PROVINCE.** It is the librarian's duty to be a force in the community, and contact with people even more than with books engenders force. We must not confuse the duties of librarian and assistant, the one is always associated with *people*, altho in a small library he (or she) may do all the work; the assistant may or may not be called upon to meet the public, but generally has specific duties to which specific hours must be given.

23. **REPUTATION.** A reputation acquired by work for the public in the profession or in kindred paths of service adds to the dignity and power of the librarian. But the value of the work must advertise the worker, and self-advertising is outside the pale.

24. **BEARING IN PUBLIC.** A librarian is a person of influence, and seeking the respect of all his fellow-citizens, cannot carelessly choose his company, nor indulge in habits and tastes that offend the social or moral sense. These self-limitations are in the nature of hostages which he gives for the general good. He must not limit his advisers to one circle, for he needs a wide horizon, ready sympathies, and the good will of all classes.

25. **USE OF HIS NAME.** A librarian should stand on neutral ground and should be chary of lending his name to a public controversy to add weight to a contention of a local faction, or to commercial enterprises, even those that have an educational or philanthropic motive. Having a financial interest in any material device, invention, or book proposed for purchase in his library, the librarian should inform his trustees of the interest. It would be better not to have a financial interest in companies whose business is largely with libraries.

26. **HONORARIUM.** An honorarium for work done in library hours should not be accepted, and a librarian should be slow to undertake commissions for work outside library hours which might easily be executed in library hours without expense to the citizen.

27. **BOOK SELECTION.** Purchases of books should reflect the needs of the community rather than the personal taste or interest of the librarian. His selection of books should be catholic, and his power to guide be exercised with discretion.

28. **SPECIALIZING.** The librarian should not permit specialized book collecting or book reading to narrow his field of interest, nor to bias his judgment, nor to make him a rival collector to his library. The number of points of contact with knowledge and with his public determines to some extent the librarian's usefulness.

29. **RELATION TO AGENTS.** A librarian is bound to expend the funds intrusted to him with the best interest of the library in view. But he should remember that in employing an expert, ability and efficient service are worthy of proper compensation, and to sacrifice them for slightly better terms or to make frequent changes may not result in the library's permanent advantage. He should not jeopardize his independence by accepting special favors from business firms.

30. **PROFESSIONAL SPIRIT.** The literature and the organizations of the profession claim consideration from the earnest and progressive librarian.

The American Booksellers' Association at its Twenty-second Annual Convention in Washington, May 8-11, 1922, adopted a resolution which "strongly recommends that booksellers give especial consideration to the recommended lists of the American Library Association, the local librarian and the state librarian."

Music Departments of American Libraries

THE Music Teachers' National Association committee on the history of music and libraries draws conclusions both encouraging and discouraging from its summaries of the questionnaire prepared by the committee and sent out by the Bureau of Education in 1917-1918 to 2,849 libraries, and now published as Bulletin 1921, No. 33. It finds that there is a fairly wide dissemination of considerable music collections thruout the country, including some of first rank. Many more libraries report increasing interest in the music departments in comparison with the number where music interest is stationary or decreasing. Librarians reporting small collections were careful to note that the reason lay in recent installation, the youth of the library itself, or lack of room or of other facilities. On the other hand, lack of interest in the development of music in libraries is frequently shown by librarians, music teachers, and music lovers, and "a librarian who is patently uninterested in a music section, even from a nonpartisan viewpoint, as some reports unfortunately indicate, can scarcely be expected to be an asset to the community."

Of the 343 libraries with 5,000 volumes or over reported by Massachusetts in 1913 the report shows that 142 have music sections, exclusive of the important music collection of Harvard University Library, which failed to answer the questionnaire. New York State, with 104 of 326 libraries of 5,000 volumes or more reporting music sections is second in the reckoning. Seven New York libraries report player-piano rolls, and as many provide phonograph records. Orchestral scores are fairly plentiful, but chamber music is not so well represented. As usual in eastern as compared with western libraries, player-piano and phonograph material is also sparsely represented in Massachusetts libraries.

Interest in music sections in libraries is particularly keen in California, from which 45 libraries reported. Eight persons spend their entire time as music librarians, while 22 others give much of their time. Orchestral scores and chamber music are found in an unusual number of libraries. Most of the acquisitions are by purchase, under expert guidance. Pianos are available in three libraries and phonographs in four. Fifteen libraries have an interlibrary loan system, and two furnish traveling libraries. Two have lectures (in one case weekly), and both libraries pay for these lectures or recitals.

The more important collections of music in the libraries of the country include the Music

Division of the Library of Congress, that of the Newberry Library, the Allen A. Brown collection of the Boston Public Library, the music collections of the Harvard University and Tufts College libraries, the music division of the New York Public Library, and the collections of the public libraries of Newark, St. Louis, Seattle and Springfield, Mass.

It is the aim of the committee to proceed with an investigation of large private collections and with efforts to promote the larger encouragement of music sections by both libraries and their musical patronage. Three hundred dollars is suggested as the least annual appropriation from which to expect results of substantial benefit.

What the War Taught Librarians

THE war taught librarians first of all that the great majority of men under ordinary circumstances are not influenced directly by books and libraries, says Carl H. Milam in Library Leaflet No. 14 of the U. S. Bureau of Education: "What Libraries Learned From the War." Many men who came into the camp libraries, most of them from communities which do not support public libraries, were amazed to find so many books in one place, and were persuaded with difficulty that the books could be used either in or out of the library free of charge. Conversely, men will read and study when books are made easily accessible in attractive rooms, as the seven million volumes used between the summer of 1917 and the autumn of 1919 testified.

Other lessons were taught librarians by their war experience. It was apparent after a very brief attempt to do without cataloging, classification, or ordinary lending routine that a library must be organized to do good service. Modern libraries are needed in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, a need which except for the war might not have been seriously considered for another generation. Hospital service and the library service extended to naval and military prisons caused a revival of interest in the provision of adequate library service for prisons and correctional institutions of all kinds. Both these instances show that it pays to demonstrate library service. "This lesson learned from the war fits in with the idea often expressed by ex-Secretary of War Newton D. Baker that it is the business of social agencies to pioneer in the field of social service and let the Government take over the work after it has been started." Furthermore, the efficiency attained by library

war service in furnishing a required book almost immediately, aided tho it was by abnormally favorable conditions, did establish a standard toward which the ordinary peace-time public library may work.

The library profession needs a greater number of trained leaders. This was evident during the war, and the present shortage of trained assistants has emphasized the fact. Libraries can help to create a national spirit and to foster an intelligent understanding of world problems. They have the reputation of providing books on both sides of every important question. The radical and the extreme conservative meet in the library on the same footing. War conditions, forcing librarians out of their buildings to share in the numerous drives and campaigns, revealed to them that the library can have a very active part in the life of any community. The necessity of joining forces in money and book campaigns showed them that libraries can work together. Opportunity to experiment in new forms of library advertising and publicity, to dramatize the ordinary work of the library for the purpose of making readable copy for newspapers and magazines, led easily to the conclusion that library publicity can be made compelling, interesting, and profitable.

The First Year of the A. M. M. L. A.

ORGANIZED "to place a library on every American Merchant Ship," the American Merchant Marine Library Association had within a year of its incorporation (May 27, 1921) opened a headquarters office in New York and dispatch offices at Boston, New York and Sault Ste Marie.

Much equipment and many books were handed over to the new Association by the American Library Association and it is expected that still more usable material of this kind will still be collected from ships which have not yet been reached.

According to the report of the Director of operations presented at the first annual meeting crews libraries were placed during the year on one hundred and seventy-four American Merchant Marine vessels, these ships representing forty-two different steamship companies.

"Operations were begun in Boston on December 15th, 1921, the Boston Public Library contributing space for sorting and packing the books, and the first crew's library was dispatched from that port on December 24th.

"The Dispatch Agent found the men enthusiastic at the news of the resumption of the library service, and eager for books. Boston ship owners also welcomed the renewal of the service, and co-operated in seeing that letters of introduction

were sent to their Captains, requesting them to appoint one of their officers as custodian of books, and urging the men to assume a personal responsibility for the books.

"To date, 92 American ships have received libraries in Boston—totalling 6,257 books.

"The New York Dispatch Office was opened on February 1st, with headquarters at Pier 10, East River. Plans are under way for establishing branch offices at Hoboken and Constable Hook to facilitate the service to American merchant ships in New York harbor. To date, the New York Dispatch Office has supplied 82 ships with crews' libraries, a total of 6,985 volumes."

An appropriation received from the Lake Carriers Association met the estimated budget for service for the current season on the Great Lakes, and a dispatch office was accordingly opened in the latter part of May.

The Association estimates that \$50,000 will carry on the work for one year in the following ports, namely: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk on the Atlantic coast; San Francisco and Seattle on the Pacific coast; Sault Ste. Marie on the Great Lakes; as well as the headquarters office at New York and the dispatch offices at Boston and New York.



THE PURSER AND THE FIRST MATE OF THE GRACE LINE S. S. MINEOLA LOOKING OVER A "LIBRARY" JUST RECEIVED

Books by Parcel Post in St. Louis

THE Parcel Post delivery service of the St. Louis Public Library was begun on March 20, 1914, being organized as soon as news reached the Library of the passage of the law admitting library books to the mails at reduced postage. Notice of the service was at once sent out and the St. Louis Post Office gave much aid in informing the citizens about it.

The one obstacle to its wide use has been the necessity of requiring an advance deposit to pay postage. Users of a free public library do not like to pay for anything, especially do they seem to object to pay in advance. This is necessary in the present instance, however, as the Post Office department has made no provision for payment on delivery in the case of packages sent by parcel post. As the figures below show, use has not been great, but it has been sufficient to show that it is valued by those who use it, and there has been a slow but steady growth.

An effort has been made also to operate the service in connection with the reserve system. When desired instead of sending a reserve postal with the information that a reserve book is ready for the user, the book itself is sent by parcel post, which is a considerable saving of time and energy on both sides.

Parcel post distribution of books appears to be an ideal arrangement in all cases where the

user wants a definite book and does not require to go to the library and look at it or to make a selection. It does not, of course, take the place of a visit to the library when the reader wishes to run over the open shelves or the collection of recent purchases to decide what he wants, or where the reader prefers to have second or third choice immediately rather than to wait for his first choice any considerable length of time.

For the six years, 1915-16 to 1920-21, in which the system has been in operation the circulation was 1095, 2183, 2001, 1520, 2321, 2242.

An Appreciation

THE following letter from the Surgeon General to the President of the A. L. A., on the occasion of the transfer from the Public Health Service to the Veterans' Bureau of the control of hospitals operated for veterans of the World War, tells its own story:

Dear Mr. Root:

You are familiar with the management, change and general development of the library service now being maintained in the hospitals operated by the Public Health Service, and doubtless know in some detail just what has been done in these hospitals to supply a library service to veterans of the World War.

On April 29 the President signed an Executive Order, effective May 1, 1922, transferring to the Director of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau the management and control of all of the hospitals previously operated by the Public Health Service for veterans of the World War, leaving this Service still in control of its own system of hospitals which were established primarily for beneficiaries of the Federal Government other than veterans.

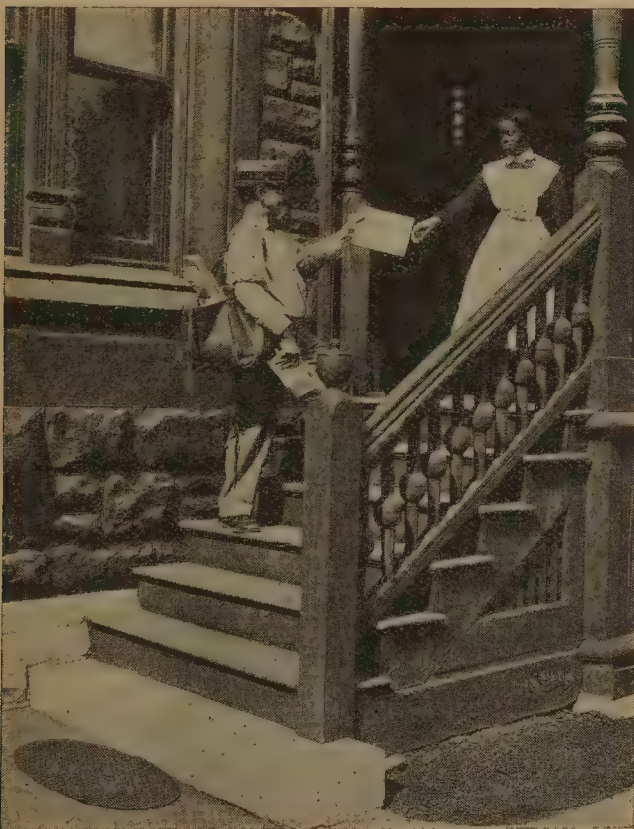
This transfer contemplates not only the transfer of the hospitals themselves, but of all personnel connected therewith, including, of course, the library service as now operated under the supervision of Miss Caroline Webster of the American Library Association.

This separation of the Public Health Service from a large share of this work gives appropriate occasion for me to express to you, as the head of the American Library Association, the very keen appreciation of the Public Health Service for the most excellent co-operation of your organization in carrying on satisfactory work in the hospitals of this Service.

I wish to assure you that this work thruout, both before and after its transfer to the Public Health Service, has not only been satisfactorily done, but has shown itself to be a factor of essential importance in the operation of our hospitals. We have all been so much impressed with the value of this service as to consider it an essential part of the successful operation of our hospitals.

I also take this occasion to express my gratitude that the American Library Association should have found it feasible to lend us the services of Miss Caroline Webster, under whom this work has been developed, organized and managed. Miss Webster has shown a fine spirit of co-operation and without her services this organization would never have functioned with such satisfaction.

In the system of hospitals which the Public Health Service will continue to operate, the law provides also for the care of veterans of the World War, and a



A PROFITABLE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNCLE SAM
AND THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

large number of these patients still remain in the hospitals which will be under the control of this Service. We should, of course, be most happy to have a library service continued in these hospitals and it is my earnest desire that you may find it feasible to lend us your help in the continuation of this very important work.

H. S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General.*

Some Vacation Books

FOR CAMP FIRE GIRLS AND GIRL SCOUTS

The Boston Public Library recommends:

Coale, Anna Worthington. *Summer in the girls' camp.* New York: Century, 1919. Illus.

Recommended for the Girl Scouts' proficiency test in athletics.

Delano, Jane A., and Isabel McIsaac. *American Red Cross text-book on home hygiene and care of the sick.* Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1918. Illus.

Endorsed by the Red Cross and recommended by the Girl Scouts.

Eastman, Charles Alexander. *Indian scout talks.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1917. Illus.

The chapter on Indian names and their significance is of interest to Camp Fire Girls.

Elsom, James Claude. *Social games and group dances . . .* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1919. Illus.

Ferris, Helen J. *Girls' clubs. Their organization and management.* New York: Dutton, 1918. Illus.

A manual for club leaders, including material for Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls.

Girl Scouts, Inc. *Campward ho!* New York: Girl Scouts of America, 1920. Illus.

A manual for Girl Scout camps.

Keeler, Harriet Louise. *The wayside flowers of summer.* New York: Scribner, 1917. Illus.

A scout must pass the test for knowing flowers and ferns.

Kinne, Helen, and Anna Maria Cooley. *The home and the family.* New York: Macmillan, 1917. Illus.

Contains material helpful for winning the "Home-maker's Badge" of the Girl Scouts.

Rogers, Ethel. *Sebago-Wohelo Camp Fire Girls. Battle Creek, Mich.: Good Health Pub. Co., 1915. Illus. Portraits.*

This is the story of the camp where many of the Camp Fire ideas were first developed.

Wells, Elbert. *Outdoor signaling.* New York: Outing Pub. Co., 1911. Illus. (Outing handbooks.)

Partial contents.—The alphabet.—The equipment.—Signalling by sound.—Signalling by light.—Signalling by flags.—The code in use.

Ten-book list, No. 16, issued by the Boston Public Library.

The *Bulletin* of the New York Department of Education Library Division suggests:

A FEW BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

If You Are Ten or Under Try—

Bok, Edward. *Dutch Boy Fifty Years After.* (Scribner).

Bowen, William. *Old Tobacco Shop.* (Macmillan).

Burgess, T. W. *Burgess Animal Book for Children.* (Little Brown).

Fryer, J. E. *Mary Frances First Aid Book.* (Winston).

Humphrey, Grace. *Heroes of liberty.* (Bobbs Merrill).

Hunt, C. W. *About Harriet.* (Houghton).

Johnson, Margaret. *Polly and the Wishing Ring.* (Macmillan).

Martin, John. *Children's Munchausen; Retold by John Martin.*

Perkins, L. F. *Puritan Twins.* (Houghton).

Phillips, E. C. *Black-Eyed Susan.* (Houghton).

Turner, N. B. *Zodiac Town.* (Atlantic).

White, E. O. *Peggy and Her Blue Frock.* (Houghton).

Zwilmeyer, Dikken. *What Happened to Inger Johanne.* (Lothrop).

Smith, N. A. *Old, Old Tales From the Old, Old Book.*

If You Are Over Ten Try—

Adams, Katherine. *Midsummer.* (Macmillan).

Benezet, L. P. *Young Peoples' History of the World War.* (Macmillan).

Fletcher, W. L. *How to Get the Job You Want.* (Houghton).

Gilchrist, B. B. *Cinderella's Grand-daughter.* (Century).

Gregor, E. R. *Spotted Deer.* (Appleton).

Hawes, C. B. *Great Quest; a Romance of 1826.* (Atlantic).

Heyliger, William. *High Benton, Worker.* (Appleton).

King, Mrs. Francis. *Little Garden.* (Atlantic).

Meigs, Cornelia. *Pool of Stars.* (Macmillan).

Miller, W. H. *Boys' Book of Hunting and Fishing.*

Newberry, Perry. *Black Boulder Claim.* (Penn).

Newberry, Perry. *Castaway Island.* (Penn).

Roberts, C. G. D. *In the Morning of Time.* (Stokes).

Schultz, J. W. *Rising Wolf.* (Houghton).

Seaman, A. H. *Dragon's Secret.* (Century).

Tarbell, I. M. *Boy Scouts' Life of Lincoln.* (Macmillan).

Underwood, W. L. *Wild Brother.* (Atlantic).

Van Loon, H. W. *Story of Mankind.* (Boni).

Walker, Joseph. *George Washington.* (Barse and Hopkins).

A FEW BOOKS FOR GROWN-UPS

Beebe, William. *Edge of the Jungle.* (Holt).

Bok, Edward. *Americanization of Edward Bok.* (Scribner).

Burnett, Frances H. *Head of the House of Coombe.* (Stokes).

Burroughs, John. *My Boyhood.*

Depew, C. M. *Memories of Eighty Years.* (Scribner).

Duclaux, Madame. *Victor Hugo.* (Holt).

Not a dull page in this biography.

Dumas, Alexandre. *Three Musketeers.* (Appleton).

The Leloir edition of this classic is a book to go without eating for. It is hard to tell which is better, the pictures or the story.

Ford, J. L. *Forty Odd Years in the Literary Shop.* (Dutton).

Hémon, Louis. *Maria Chapdelaine.* (Macmillan).

An American idyll of the north woods.

Hutchinson, W. L. *If Winter Comes.* (Little, Brown).

Marquis, Don. *Noah an' Jonah an' Cap'n John Smith.* (Appleton).

Humorous poems by one of the most spontaneous fun-makers of modern times.

Marquis, Don. *Carter and Other People.* (Appleton).

Newton, A. E. *Amenities of Book Collecting.* (Atlantic).

Newton, A. E. *Magnificent Farce, and Other Diversions of a Book-Collector.* (Atlantic).

Paine, R. D. *Lost Ships and Lonely Seas.* (Century).

Quick, Herbert. *Vandemark's Folly.* (Bobbs-Merrill).

A story of the opening of the west, of the pioneers who made the State of Iowa.

Strachey, Lytton. *Queen Victoria.* (Harcourt).

Wilkinson, Marguerite. *Dingbat of Arcady.* (Macmillan).

Memories of "small, but sprightly adventures" in the open—canoeing, "Fording," etc.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 15, 1922



THAT the American Library Association is now truly a national organization, in comprehensive function as well as wide membership, receives striking proof in the report of Secretary Milam summarized elsewhere. Its membership, now well past the five thousand mark, exceeds in number a third of the fifteen thousand credited by the 1920 census to the library profession, tho the census classification is somewhat indeterminate and the A. L. A. includes trustees and others as well as librarians. Both in equipping libraries and librarians better to serve the public and in extending the library public itself by promoting library extension and better reading, the A. L. A. is doing a great work in co-ordination with the national organizations of other callings which every year knit our people more closely together. Under the precedent that an A. L. A. president holds office for one year only, the continuity and development of the Association are peculiarly in the hands of the secretary as the working executive, and under Secretary Milam's administration headquarters has greatly broadened the scope and increased the usefulness of the organization which it serves.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

AN excellent suggestion in President Root's forecast for the Detroit conference is that A. L. A. members should be not only up to date, as they are all supposed to be, but on time, as practically they are not. It was the custom of Dr. Richardson, while president of the American Library Institute, to call the meeting to order at the exact time specified, even if it had an audience of only one person specially engaged for the occasion, on the principle of Sydney Smith's "dearly beloved Roger." The result was that members of the Institute came to know that they would lose something worth while if they did not present themselves at the announced hour. It may be hoped that President Root will have the courage of his convictions, and by call-

ing the general assembly promptly to order will set the pace also for the other associations and the several sections. There will then be less reason for the meetings to drag on past the luncheon or dinner hour or be conducted at an uncomfortably rapid pace to finish up the program. President Root's word to the wise should be sufficient. It may be added that from present indications he is likely to preside over the largest conference which the A. L. A. has held. The advance registration promises to equal if not exceed that for the Swampscott Conference which won the banner last year, and it is more than probable that, with the large number of libraries in the Middle states, there will be as usual a good many late comers who will not be able to register in advance.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

AT the Booksellers' Convention in Washington last month, very full acknowledgment was made and cordial appreciation expressed of the co-operation of libraries in the distribution of books in which both the commercial and altruistic factors have their respective shares. A very cordial feeling of mutual helpfulness has been growing up, especially in recent years, between librarians, publishers and booksellers, and it is to be hoped that at the library gathering the feeling of the book-trade toward libraries may have as cordial appreciation. There was a time when booksellers looked askance at libraries as interfering with their trade by lending a book which might otherwise be bought, while librarians looked upon booksellers as purely commercial folk, interested only in earning a living. A wiser thought and higher tone have happily prevailed, and there is now cordial acknowledgment on both sides that the work is mutual and of mutual benefit, in the common purpose of a larger use of better books by a greater reading public.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

The Conference

THE Conference promises to be "the best ever." Advanced registration on June 13th was 1,450. The local committee, of which William Webb of the Detroit Public Library is Chairman, is helping late applicants to secure rooms.

Programs of the half hundred meetings of the week, travel rates, post-conference trip announcements, etc., will be found in the May *Bulletin* of the A. L. A., and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June 1.

Since the publication in our last number of the program of this section the following additions have been made:

CATALOG SECTION

Second Session—Friday afternoon.

Small Libraries Division

Who catalogs the small library?—Harriet Turner, Public Library, Kewanee, Ill.

Greater representation of catalogers' interests in the affairs of the State Association and National Association—Ellen Hedrick, North Dakota Library Commission.

Large Libraries Division

Principles of cataloging for branch libraries, as illustrated by the methods of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and the St. Paul Public Library—Amy C. Moon, St. Paul Public Library.

Cataloging for branch libraries in the Detroit Public Library—Abbie F. Gammons, Detroit Public Library.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The Convention will open with a luncheon at the Detroit Board of Commerce on Tuesday at 12:15, with short introductory addresses by: Harold H. Emmons, President, Detroit Board of Commerce; Adam Strohm, librarian, Detroit Public Library; Harvey J. Campbell, Secretary, Detroit Board of Commerce. This will be followed by

First General Session—1:30 p. m.

Annual Business Meeting of the Association.

First Group Meeting—Hotel Statler at 8 P. M.

Subject: "The Personality of the Special Librarian." Miss Frances S. Cox, Group Chairman. Speakers: Laura R. Gibbs; Elsie L. Baechtold; O. Louise Evans; Emma M. Boyer; Ernest W. Chapin; Lewis A. Armistead; H. H. B. Meyer; K. C. Walker.

Second General Session—Tuesday, 1:30 p. m.

Speakers: A. E. White, director of Engineering Research, University of Michigan; Harvey Whipple, editor *Concrete*, Detroit; Ward Gavett, R. E. Polk and Company, Detroit.

Second Group Meeting—Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Subject: "The Training of the Special Librarian." Mr. J. H. Friedel, Group Chairman. Speakers: C. R. Barnett; Adelaide R. Hasse; Marguerite Burnett; Christine M. Bruer; Ernest J. Reece; D. Ashley Hooker; Herbert O. Brigham; Nelson W. McCombs.

Third Group Meeting—Thursday, 8 p. m.

Subject: "The Objective of the Special Librarian." Miss Maud A. Carabin, Group Chairman. Speakers: Mary Louise Alexander; Grace England; Mary B. Day; Ethel A. Shields; D. N. Handy; George A. Deveneau; Floyd J. Miller; William C. Greaney.

The following officers of local associations of special librarians will make brief reports: Rebecca B. Rankin, New York; Jean E. Graffen, Philadelphia; Laura R. Gibbs, Boston; Alta B. Claffin, Cleveland; Special Libraries Association of Southern California.

Third General Session—Friday, 1:30 p. m.

Speakers: F. E. Cady, research manager, National Lamp Works, Cleveland; Lent D. Upson, director, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research.

Report of Committee on Nominations.

THE COUNTY LIBRARY EXHIBIT

The County Library Exhibit will include displays of county library work in operation in many widely separated states.

Pictures and maps showing the progress of the work and special phases of it developed in different regions, lantern slides and folders descriptive of this work are in abundance.

The development of county library laws will be demonstrated by means of a map of the United States, with states shaded to show where county library laws exist, and counties having libraries marked. Budget making will be exhibited by a chart outlining the budgets of typical counties and how they are distributed.

A toy village—a model of a library center—will show where neighborhoods gather for their books.

Automobiles will be in readiness to take visitors to library centers in operation in Wayne County.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION

THE New York Special Libraries Association has had a successful year. The opening meeting was held in October, individual group meetings were the program in November, and in December we had a large, popular dinner made attractive and interesting by two splendid economic speakers, Carl Snyder, statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank and Prof. David Friday of Michigan. The January meeting was planned and carried out by the Medical Group (the initial suggestion also coming from them). Dr. Royal Copeland, Health Commissioner of New York City and Dr. Thomas Darlington gave much food for thought in their good speeches. In February the Association dined at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's offices. The activities of the Company and their library were explained by the vice-presidents, Dr. Lee K. Frankel and Mr. Kavanagh. A visit to their new library under the guidance of the librarian, Frances Cox, was most enjoyable. At the March meeting the program was devoted to the subject of Informational Services; Prof. Gerstenberg of New York University introduced the subject well and he was followed by short explanatory talks by the representatives of a dozen of the well-known services. It was a most profitable session.

In April the annual business meeting was held. The membership, the social, the program, the publicity and the group chairmen committees have all been working faithfully. Eighty-six new members were added to our roll during the year. The attendance at every meeting exceeded one hundred and in one instance reached the two hundred mark. The social committee has been active and the majority of the members feel well acquainted with one another. The programs speak for themselves. The group chairmen, many of them, held monthly meetings at the various libraries in their group for the purpose of studying the resources; these chairmen also formed themselves into a Clearing House of Information Committee and the following has been accomplished. The survey of all the special libraries in the City has been practically completed; from these surveys a union subject catalog is being made. When it is finished it will serve to show the location of most material on all subjects in all the special libraries. This is only the initial step; it is the idea of the Association to continue this, making it increasingly useful. Gradually it will also include a union list of periodicals and serials.

In March the Special Libraries Association of Boston suggested that our two associations work together for publicity. Therefore we now have

a combined committee of seven members with Carlos Houghton as chairman. The Publicity Committee is planning a very good campaign—it will not be launched until all material is ready and it can be made continuous. We do not expect to see results from this committee till next fall.

Miss Margaret Mann spoke informally at this April meeting, and inspired us with the possibilities of "Classification and cataloging as an asset to the special library." It was a very informal and intimate talk that was decidedly helpful to all.

The final meeting of the year was held on May 16th at the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. The Chamber had thrown open the Great Hall as a reception room for the guests. The dining room and tables were very attractively decorated with wild flowers. Irving T. Bush, president, in his short address of welcome, ably illustrated to us by references to a recent visit in Vienna the permanency of the library's treasure as compared to the fleetingness and fluctuation of the economic treasure or currency. The President of the Association responded with an appreciation of this hearty welcome. A word of explanation concerning the Union Subject Catalog was also made at this time.

Dr. Luther Gulick, Director of the National Institute of Public Administration by means of many fables set clearly before us the most essential reasons for the recording of civic experience in order that these facts should be available for the public administrators as well as the citizen body itself. A charming talk by Dr. John H. Finley of the *New York Times*, stressing the importance of the library as the best means of education for the adult, followed.

The Civic Group which arranged and carried out the plans of this meeting which is perhaps the most successful of the year is entitled to the thanks of the entire Association. During the course of the dinner the retiring President was presented with a fully equipped auto lunch case as the gift of the Association, after which Miss Rankin turned over to Miss Frances S. Cox, the incoming president, the reins of the Association and Miss Cox graciously assumed the chair.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Frances Cox, librarian, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; vice-president, Frank Place, New York Academy of Medicine; Sec.-Treas., Margaret Wells, librarian, American International Corporation; Executive Board, Gertrude Peterkin, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Rebecca B. Rankin, (retiring president) Municipal Reference Library.

REBECCA B. RANKIN, *President*.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

PERHAPS the most striking achievement of the Special Libraries Association of Boston for the season of 1921-22 has been the formation of a course of fifteen lessons in library methods, held weekly. Twenty-one members have availed themselves of this opportunity for improving their library technique, and conducting a like course another year has been considered.

The Association has had a particularly active year. Meetings have been held monthly in the libraries of various members, as, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Harvard University School of Architecture, Women's Educational and Industrial Union. The average attendance has been forty-two. The speakers have included Carlos C. Houghton of Poor's Publishing Co., George Parker Winship of Harvard University, Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library, and William F. Jacob of the General Electric Co.

A Registration Committee has been formed to handle the employment situation and some actual placements have been made for the members. Five hundred firms in Boston and vicinity have been circularized in order to familiarize employers with the special library idea. A committee has inquired into the possibilities of a Union Catalog of the resources of the many libraries. Definite suggestions have been made, and the hope is entertained of putting such a card catalog into being another year. The Publicity Committee has done much toward introducing the Association to Boston. Write-ups of every meeting have been made for the largest Boston papers, and a set of articles describing the outstanding libraries is to be featured at a later date in one of the newspapers. This has been done at the suggestion of the editor of the paper.

The possibility of establishing some plan of keeping track of the dates when serial publications should arrive, as annual reports, catalogs and such material which is published somewhat irregularly, has been investigated by another committee. After much research, a plan is now offered, and will be issued later in a form suitable for distribution. A definite arrangement has been made whereby the several libraries offer to each other any discarded material. Much material that is of no more value to one library may be of particular interest to another, and the Association now has a clearing-house for this.

The officers for the last year have been: President, Ernest W. Chapin; vice-presidents, Laura R. Gibbs and Howard L. Stebbins; secretary,

Abbie G. Glover; and treasurer, Ruth V. Cook. The incoming officers are: President, Harriet E. Howe; vice-president, Edward H. Redstone; secretary, Margaret Withington; treasurer, Mildred Bradbury.

ABBIE G. GLOVER, *Secretary*.

CLEVELAND CLUB OF SPECIAL LIBRARIANS

NOTWITHSTANDING the discontinuance of many business libraries the Cleveland Club of Special Librarians has continued to hold meetings thruout the season just closed. Almost half of the membership consists of public library department heads in charge of special collections and several of the "old" special librarians now in other lines of work have kept their membership in the Club which is looking forward to a season of renewed activity next year.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

THE two last meetings of Council were devoted to round table discussion on the accomplishments to date and plans for the future.

The Council is about to print an enlarged edition of its Directory of Libraries. The Committee in charge of this work, of which Josephine B. Carson, Librarian, Pennsylvania Compensation Bureau, is Chairman, has been actively engaged in searching for new business libraries, with results which enable them to include in the new edition about 35 additional libraries. As a part of the campaign, letters were sent to all Philadelphia newspapers, requesting publicity, and they in turn published very satisfactory notices of the Council and its work.

An urgent need has long been felt for a better knowledge as to the location of the unusual magazines in the special libraries of Philadelphia, and for that purpose the Council appointed a Committee on Periodicals, with Frank G. Lewis, as Chairman, to undertake the work. Besides Dr. Lewis, the Committee includes Jean E. Graffen, Chief, Periodical Department, Free Library; Deborah Morris, School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania; Carolyn Shantz, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., the Chairman of the Council, Louise Keller, and Secretary, Helen M. Rankin. The Committee decided in favor of a union card catalog, as opposed to a printed list, both on account of the expense and because of the comparative impermanence of special library collections. The Periodical Department of the Free Library will act as its custodian for the time being.

HELEN M. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION

OVER one hundred Washington librarians met on May 26th, the occasion being a "Know-Your-Library Meeting" of the District of Columbia Library Association.

The meeting was opened with an interesting address by Edwin E. Slosson, Editor for Science Service, who spoke in part as follows:

All of us cannot become masters of science nor can we understand the intricate formulae of technological investigation. But we can take intelligent interest in special fields of knowledge and greatly increase our store of general information. Today there are many educators, editors, and institutions engaged in spreading specialized information, but their work has been frequently retarded because of lack of co-ordination of local informational facilities.

In this connection the determination of Washington librarians to analyze their collections and to build up a central index of Washington's informational resources is worthy of special commendation. If we intend to put the "pop" into popular science we must make scientific information readily available to all seekers, for there is nothing that pricks the bubble of popular enthusiasm so readily as procrastination and delay.

The slogan "Know Thyself" applies to institutions as well as to individuals. It is a basic fact that a library cannot render adequate service prior to analyzing its resources. It is equally important that each librarian know something of the facilities of his neighbor's library. How valuable a central subject index to all library information would be is at once apparent.

Science Service and the Research Information Service of the National Research Council are always interested in constructive undertakings such as you are now engaged in. On our part, Science Service is endeavoring to serve the librarian by means of our *Science News Letter* and the Research Information Service is answering technical queries free of charge. There is real need and opportunity today in Washington for further extension of library informational service and it would seem that this Association is making a big step in the right direction.

Herbert D. Brown, Chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, in the second address of the evening, discussed reclassification in relation to government librarians. Mr. Brown said in part:

The task of reclassification reveals much that is interesting concerning federal employees and the efficiency with which their work is performed. In recent years there have been many changes in federal department activities and an outstanding aspect is the increased attention to the furnishing of fact information. In this connection the service rendered by government librarians deserves special commendation.

The examination of existing salary schedules clearly shows that high grade library service, in many instances, is not adequately recognized. Desiring to bring about proper recognition for all government work, including that of the librarian, the Bureau of Efficiency's plan of reclassification disregards professional groupings and provides for the remuneration of the worker upon the basis of service actually rendered. After careful study of the problem we are convinced that this method of reclassifying is the only one which promises proper recognition and compensation for skilled professional service.

Librarians in the government service in Washington and elsewhere have demonstrated their ability to apply fact information in the practical solution of administrative problems and in the extension of information service to agriculture, commerce and industry, and the trades and professions. It is our expectation that reclassification will put this service upon a recognized footing along with other professions and provide for adequate compensation.

The purpose of the "Know-Your-Library Meeting" was emphasized by Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., President of the Association, in his introductory remarks, and all librarians were asked to hand in, properly filled out, the Know-Your-Library Survey blanks which had been distributed prior to the meeting. These blanks will be used as a basis for the studies of the Association's Committee on Informational Resources which aims to compile an index to the informational resources of the District of Columbia. Refreshments were served at 9:45 and the meeting was voted the most successful of the season.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA S. L. A.

AT the last meeting of The Special Libraries Association of Southern California held on April 10th a constitution was adopted which will govern this interesting group of workers. While their interests might at first seem to be too diversified to be readily harmonized each member is primarily a worker in "things in print" and facts which are known to somebody; and their community of interest lies in studying together the best ways of obtaining facts and data of value to the organizations they serve, the most efficient and practical ways of organizing them, and the most successful ways of tabulating, arranging, and presenting them so that they prove of value in the world of affairs.

This organization should prove of interest to every worker in statistics or research in the Southwest whether they be located in public institutions, trade organizations, industrial plants, private concerns, commercial associations, chambers of commerce or elsewhere. There is a community of interest between all such workers whose prime object is "putting knowledge to work." Representatives from such bodies in Southern California will therefore find themselves welcome at any of the meetings of this Association.

The officers are: President, Mrs. Vivian G. Smith, Security Trust and Savings Bank; vice-president, Beth L. Pasko, Southern California Edison Co.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Irish, Barlow Medical Library. These offices together with Ralph E. Power, University of Southern California and Guy E. Marion, former president of the national Special Libraries Association, who has recently come here from Boston, constitute the Executive Board.

KANSAS DISTRICT LIBRARY MEETINGS

AS last year, four district meetings were again held in Kansas this spring. The meeting place for the northeastern section was at Baldwin, in the library of Baker University on April 25, for the northcentral and northwest sections at Manhattan on April 26, for the southcentral and southwest at McPherson on the 27th and for the southeast at Chanute on May 3. The registration numbered from 19 to 42, with a total of 114 for the four meetings. Julius Lucht, librarian of the Wichita City Library, chairman of district meetings, was in charge of all of the conferences, and Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Emporia Normal School, and president of the Kansas Library Association, attended two of the four.

Book selection for the smaller libraries; clubs and their programs; special "weeks"; inexpensive methods of handling clippings, pamphlets, and pictures; county libraries; library revenue; radical periodicals; and library thefts, vandalism, and other delinquencies, were the topics discussed. The conferences revealed a wide range of opinion and experience, and the general feeling was that these informal get-togethers were helpful and a valuable auxiliary to the annual state conference in the fall. More than half of those attending the district meetings the past two years are unable to come to the annual state conference with any regularity.

JULIUS LUCHT.

OXFORD BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

THE Oxford Bibliographical Society which was founded at the beginning of this year and which has as its primary object the promotion of the study of bibliography in the University, is already one of the most active of Oxford societies.

Last term the Secretary gave a conversational lecture on the routine of a printing office in the time of Shakespeare, and Mr. Falconer Madan read a paper dealing with the curiosities of the Oxford Press, which had its inception in the year 1478. The former lecture is being supplemented this term by a practical demonstration of handpress printing by the Controller of the Clarendon Press. Mr. E. Gordon Duff, whose name is well known in America, is lecturing next month on stamped English bindings. Examples from his own fine collection will be on exhibition in the Bodleian Library. Other forthcoming lectures are "The Bibliographical Study of Shakespeare" by Mr. Percy Simpson, and "The Early History of Paper" by Dr. Cowley, Bodley's librarian.

As the Oxford Bibliographical Society hopes to become before very long a publishing society, it cordially invites American librarians, bibliographers, and book-collectors to become members. The first publication of the Society will probably be a handlist of the works of William Cowper, the poet.

STRICKLAND GIBSON, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department. Replies should be addressed directly to the ADVERTISER, either at the address given or under the key letter in care of this office.

POSITIONS WANTED

Middle-aged woman, with experience in teaching and library work wants full or part time position; I. H. 11.

College and library school graduate wants position as reference assistant in college, special or public library in New York City or vicinity. L. Y. 12.

Young man, experienced in research and to some extent in library work, and with good knowledge of languages and science, would like to learn of library opening. L. K. 12.

College and library school graduate with sev-

eral years experience in public, normal school and special libraries, wishes to hear of opening preferably in college or reference work. L. V. 12.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, Librarian for remote county library to organize 15,000 volumes for County use. Salary \$50 per month and living expenses. S. G. 12.

Assistant wanted to do general college library work. Work to begin as soon as possible. Address Eleanor I. Jones, Librarian, Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library, Blacksburg, Virginia.

A college in the Northwest desires an Assistant Librarian, college graduate with library school training. Duties mainly circulation, salary \$1400 to \$1500. Give particulars. M. P. 12.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

In "State Laws Relating to Education Enacted 1918-19" (U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin 1920, no. 30, 1921) is a chapter on laws regarding libraries and museums, p. 192-199.

Mrs. A. S. Perkins of the National Association of Manufacturers is contemplating the compilation of a directory of the libraries of American manufacturers and manufacturing associations, says *Special Libraries* for May.

In response to frequent requests the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library has published a brief bibliographical sketch of Sam Walter Foss, "poet, librarian and friend of man" who was for thirteen years Somerville's librarian and "best loved citizen."

A revised edition of "Series and Sequels for Juvenile Readers" which is out of print is planned for publication next fall. Suggestions as to new entries or omissions are invited by the compiler, and may be sent to the editor of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, 83 Francis St., Boston 17.

"Technical Books, 1921, for Small and Medium Sized Libraries" is a reprint of Donald Hendry's 50-title annotated list in *Booklist* Books, 1921. It may be obtained from the A. L. A. for 10 c. a single copy, \$1 for 30, \$3.50 for 100, \$7 for 200, \$8.50 for 250, and \$16 for 500.

The *Maine Library Bulletin*, which owing to excessive cost of state printing suspended publication with the January number last year, has reappeared, the present issue (dated January, 1922) being Vol. 10, No. 4, and therefore completing that volume. The next issue will probably be published in July.

"An Historical Reading List for Children," being Lenore St. John Power's list prepared for Hendrik W. Van Loon's *Story of Mankind* (Boni and Liveright, 1921. \$5) is now reprinted by the A. L. A. in attractive form for distribution, and may be had for 10 c. a single copy, \$4 a hundred, \$17.50 for 500, and \$30 a thousand.

The celebration of the tercentenary of the City Library of Lübeck (Germany), postponed on account of the war from 1916 until last month, has been made the occasion of the publication of a history of the Library by its director W. Pieth. To this is appended a catalog of the German theological manuscripts in the library described by Dr. Paul Hagen.

"Plant a Garden" is the inviting title of the *May News Notes on Government Publications*, edited by Edith Guerrier for the Boston Public Library. It is devoted to a description of the one-foot shelf of the Department of Agriculture publications which describe and analyse "every phase of real and amateur farm life in Massachusetts."

"The Church and the Library" by Arthur E. Bostwick, is the leading article in the June *Bookman*. This paper was read by Dr. Bostwick at the Swampscott Round Table of Libraries of Religion and Theology. In the same number Annie Carroll Moore writes on "Children's Books Past and Present." With this article Miss Moore resumes her series on children's reading which will continue thru the coming year.

"The New Poetry," a study outline by Mary Prescott Parsons, librarian of the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library has been thoroly revised and brought up to date for the second edition just published (H. W. Wilson). Additional matter for this edition includes bibliographies and reading on Children's poetry, and on sonnets. "One Hundred American Poets" is a selection from the series of lists prepared annually by the Poetry Society of America for reference use in public libraries.

"Technology Classification for the Technology Division of the Boston Public Library," first printed in December, 1918, and now revised by George S. Maynard, chief of the Division, has just appeared in a pamphlet of twenty-six pages. The grouping follows in general that of the Library of Congress; but the Library's own numbers, allotted for mechanic arts in 1858, have been expanded so as to cover the growing field of modern technology. There is a detailed index.

The printing of the list of accessions of manuscripts, broadsides and British transcripts in the Library of Congress as an appendix to the annual report of the Library has been discontinued. The list appears now in pamphlet form; the first, just issued, includes accessions from July 1920 to the end of 1921. This, with the Handbook of Manuscripts (1918) and the appendices to the annual reports of the Librarian from 1917 to 1920 inclusive will serve to keep the investigator informed as to the state of these collections.

Readers' Ink; Indianapolis Library Service made its bow on May 15. This is the continuation in a new form of the earlier *Book Bulletin of the Indianapolis Public Library*. "For some time," says the editor, "our efforts to reach you in print have been confined to the pages of the newspapers and to brief lists of books on special subjects which have been issued from time to time. Now comes *Readers' Ink* to tell you every month of our work and our hopes and our plans, what we can do for you and what you can do for us."

Staff News is the title of a preliminary number of a four-page publication which the Chicago Public Library plans to issue beginning with the fall. In addition to giving much information on local matters, an irresistible call to the Detroit Conference, and some pure entertainment, the *News* finds space to quarrel with the temporary title it has chosen and with the smallness of its first number, and to invite heartily suggestions for a more distinctive title and department headings, a new editor and anything else which will make for a publication worthy of the staff.

"The Hoover War Collection at Stanford University, California" is an analysis by Ephraim Douglass Adams, executive head of the History Department of the University, prepared for the information of the donor and the trustees. It continues a report of operations in the field with a very general analysis of the collection as it stands. Since the donor has arranged that the work of collecting will go on "for the next twenty-five years" Professor Adams earnestly hopes "that anyone who is interested in the undertaking will make suggestions as to methods and especially as to types and available sources of materials."

"Viewpoints in Essays," by Marion Horton, principal of the Los Angeles Library School, is "an arrangement of books according to their essential interest." So attractively "labelled" are those interests that one is compelled to find out what comes under "The Harvest of a Quiet Eye," "Bed Books," "Curry and Caviare," "Masculine Attitudes" and the "Eternal Feminine," "Birds and Blossoming," "The Footpath Way," "Lands and Peoples," "The Eternal Verities" and "Everyday Ethics," etc. This is the third of the Viewpoint series edited by Josephine A. Rathbone and published by the American Library Association (60 c.).

The first volume "La Crise Internationale" of the "Catalogue Méthodique du Fonds Allemand

de la Bibliothèque" [et Musée de la Guerre, Paris] has just been published by Etienne Chiron, 40 rue de Seine, Paris. The second volume "L'Allemagne" is in the press and the third and last volume of the series "Les Alliés de l'Allemagne, l'Entente, et les Neutres" is being prepared.

The resources of this library are already very considerable, the collections having totaled over 100,000 pieces at the end of last year. Of these some 12,000 works are in German—10,750 of German origin and the rest Austro-Hungarian. The present catalog is the work of Jean Dubois, chief cataloger of the "B. M. G." and Charles Appuhn, chief of the German Division, and the introduction by Director Camille Bloch shows the relation of this bibliography to some others in this field.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

July 3-8. In Boston. Annual meeting of the National Education Association.

Aug. 30-Sept. 1. At Olympia. Pacific Northwest Library Association's thirteenth annual conference. Visitors to the Pacific Northwest will be particularly welcome.

Sept. 11-16. At Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands. 32nd Annual Meeting of the New York Library Association.

Sept.—(Probably about the middle of the month). At Duluth. Annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association.

October 17-20. At St. Joseph, Mo. Joint meeting of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska (and probably Iowa) Library Associations.

Oct. 18-19. At Flint. Annual meeting of Michigan Library Association. There will be a special meeting of the Association held in connection with the Detroit Conference, June 28.

October 19-21. At Chicago. Illinois Library Association's annual meeting. Headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Oct.—At Signal Mountain, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Joint meeting of southeastern state library association.

Oct.—At Yankton. Fall conference of the South Dakota Library Association, and three-day library institute.

Oct. 24-27. At Altoona, Pa. Keystone State Library Association. Headquarters at the Penn-Alto Hotel.

November 15-17 in Indianapolis. Annual Meeting of the Indiana Library Association and of the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

LIBRARY WORK

HOW TO COUNT CIRCULATION PERCENTAGES

IT has been called to the attention of the Committee on Library Administration that in library reports percentages are sometimes incorrectly figured. An examination of some of the errors alluded to has convinced the Committee that they should make the following statement in regard to the correct method for figuring percentages:

Fiction circulation percentage is obtained by dividing the total fiction circulation by the grand total circulation.

Adult fiction circulation percentage is obtained by dividing adult fiction circulation by the total adult circulation.

Juvenile fiction circulation percentage is obtained by dividing juvenile fiction circulation by the total juvenile circulation.

Book stock percentage or accession percentage for either total, adult or juvenile fiction, should be calculated in the same manner.

It is an error to divide, for instance, the adult fiction circulation by the grand total circulation and speak of the answer as the adult fiction circulation percentage. Such a figure should have no general recognition, but if it is used, it should be clearly expressed as the adult fiction circulation percentage of the grand total circulation.

Library statistics will be clarified materially if the divisor used in the calculation of percentages is always the total of which the figure in question is an immediate part.

FRANKLIN F. HOPPER,

Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on Library Administration.

TO SUPPLEMENT THE FICTION COLLECTION

THE San Diego plan for re-inforcing the new fiction collection reported recently in the LIBRARY JOURNAL has also been found successful in the branch libraries of St. Paul, Minnesota, as has also another scheme.

In an attempt to make greater use of material to be found in periodicals which are needed for files and therefor may not be cut up and made into booklets, the following plan has been worked out: Each branch librarian has been assigned certain periodicals which she examines monthly to make note of any continued material, either fiction or nonfiction, which is likely to be published later in book form and for which she thinks there will be a demand. After the article or story has been completed, slips are made for author and title entries, indicating where the material is to be found, as:

Robinson, Corinne Roosevelt

My brother, Theodore Roosevelt. (In *Scribner's Magazine*, February to July, 1921)

These slips are sent to the branch division office where sets of cards are made for each branch and for the reading room of the central library. In the branches the cards are filed in the catalogs so that users of the library may know that the material is available at the branch, even tho the book itself may not be in. Patrons usually have preferred carrying several magazines to waiting for books sent from the central library.

Packets of periodicals have been made up with a card attached, reading: "To Let" by Galsworthy, or, "Margaret Deland's new book in these magazines." Other titles made available by this plan, are: "The Book of Jack London" by Charmian London; "The Thread of Flame" by Basil King; "The Mountebank" by William J. Locke; "Messer Marco Polo" by Donn Byrne; "The Head of the House of Coombe" by Frances Hodgson Burnett; and "Hail Columbia!" by W. L. George.

MYRA W. BUELL,

Chief of Branch Division.

AUTOGRAPHED BOOKS

THE collection of autographed books in the Grosvenor Library dates from only five years ago, and no especial effort has been made to enlarge it, writes George Hibbard in the January-April number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*. Visiting celebrities are approached by a representative of the library, when the means of access is easy and simple, and are asked to write their autographs in their books. It has been found that those who are called upon are so far from being offended as to do much more than merely to supply a signature. A good wish, an expression of opinion or a quotation are also added. Maeterlinck wrote in the library's translation of "The Bluebird": "A la belle ville de Buffalo. Bien cordial hommage." Cardinal Mercier placed his signature on a reproduction of the war poster which represented him standing in protection of Belgium. Hugh Walpole, John Masefield, John Drinkwater, and Sir Harry Lauder are other willing contributors.

Besides the gain in human interest of books so inscribed, the Library intends soon to turn them to use in calling the attention of visitors to its other resources. The number of association books is increasing to the point where an exhibition of them can soon be arranged, with resultant advantages in the way of useful publicity.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

AKERS, Susan Gray, 1913 Wis., who has been cataloger at the North Dakota University Library, went to Madison, Wis., last month as instructor in the University of Wisconsin Library School and field visitor for the Commission.

ANNABLE, Dorothy, 1918 S., has been appointed first assistant, Extension Department of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.

BACKER, Mrs. John W. (Mary M. Askew, 1919 Wis.), is chairman of a committee on "Exhibit of Children's Books and Work" for the national meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to be held in Baltimore next fall.

BARR, John, chief librarian of the Auckland (N. Z.) Public Library, has written a history of the city of Auckland, 1840-1920.

BAXTER, Elizabeth H., 1917 P., cataloger at the Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, appointed cataloger at the Panama Canal library on the Isthmus of Panama.

BYRNE, Paul R., 1915 N. Y. S., appointed reference librarian at the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

CALDWELL, Gladys, 1919 L. A., appointed principal of the Art and Music department in the Los Angeles Public Library.

CHAMBERLAIN, Edith J., 1903 D., formerly of the Brooklyn Public Library and for the last seven years librarian of the Bixby Memorial Free Library, Vergennes, Vermont, has resigned on account of poor health. She hopes to take up library work again in a few months prefer-

ably in the South. Her address is Highland Lodge, Southern Pines, North Carolina.

CHAPIN, Ernest W., librarian of the First National Bank, Boston, has resigned to become assistant librarian of the New York Municipal Reference Library.

CLARK, Elizabeth V., 1900 D., 1915-16 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian of the California State Department of Agriculture.

DICKINSON, Maude V., 1918 Wis., high school librarian at La Crosse is conducting a high school girls' club, called the Library Round Table, to promote interest in library work.

DOANE, Gilbert H., 1920-21 N. Y. S., has resigned the reference librarianship of the University of Arizona to take charge of classification at the University of Michigan.

DUNCAN, Barbara, for the past fourteen years in charge of the Brown music collection of the Boston Public Library, appointed librarian of the Sibley Music Library of the University of Rochester, which contains some 9000 volumes available for use by the public.

FOOTE, Frances R., 1904 L. A., appointed principal of the catalog department in the Los Angeles Public Library.

FORD, Edith H., 1913 I., leaves the Minonk (Ill.) Public Library to spend a year in the Near East, sailing about June 1st.

FRIEDEL, J. H., head of the Information Department of the National Industrial Conference Board has the supervision of the Board's Radio Information Service which broadcasts weekly statements on "the cost of living, the flow of wages, the demand for labor in various sections, the movement of wholesale and retail prices, general business conditions and other matters of interest to those who depend on our industries for a means of self-support."

FROGGATT, Lillian M., 1920 Wis., will give the summer courses in library science in the Oshkosh State Normal School.

GORTON, Helen D., 1907 Wis., has joined the staff of the Michigan State Library and is giving courses in library methods to the county normal schools.

HANDERSON, Juliet A., 1908 W. R., 1914-15 N. Y. P. L., who has been in charge of the Engineering Library at Columbia University while working for the master's degree, appointed first assistant in the publications department of the Russell Sage Foundation.

FOR RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS AND BUSINESS LIBRARIES

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HOYSRADT, Grace H., 1920 P., assistant in the children's room of the Pratt Institute Free Library, goes to the Madison (N. J.) Public Library as assistant librarian.

HUMPHREY, Erin, for three years head of the Circulation Department of the Dallas Public Library is now librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

KOHL, Dorothy, 1920 S., appointed children's librarian of the Traveling Libraries Department of the St. Louis Public Library.

LETSON, Helen, for the past four years librarian of Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y., became librarian of the U. S. Veteran Hospital at Minneapolis, on June 1.

LOCKE, Gladys Edson, of the Boston Public Library, has added to her list a mystery story called "The Red Cavalier" just published by the Page Company.

MCCOMBS, Nelson W., 1917-19 N. Y. P. L., librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank, Washington, D. C., appointed librarian of the Washington Square branch of New York University.

MASON, Pearl, 1917 S., appointed associate librarian at the Bloomsburg (Penn.) State Normal School.

MOE, Gudrun, 1921 N. Y. S., who has been acting librarian of the Free Academy Library, Elmira, N. Y., during the past year, has been appointed cataloger in the Irving National Bank, New York, N. Y.

NORTON, Margaret C., 1915 N. Y. S., became superintendent of the Archives division of the Illinois State Library in April.

POWELL, Lizzie Lee, librarian of the Cairo (Ill.) Public Library since its organization forty years ago, and one of the oldest librarians in service in Illinois, died on June 5 as the result of a street car accident.

PRICE, Marian, 1916 N. Y. S., recently returned from two years of service with the Friends Reconstruction Unit in Vienna, has been appointed assistant in the Frederick E. Parlin Library, Everard, Mass.

PROUTY, Louise, librarian of the Cleveland Main Library, succeeds Carl P. P. Vitz as vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

ROONEY, Margaret, 1919 L. A., appointed librarian of the chemical engineering library of Robert D. Pike, San Francisco.

SNOOK, Vera J., librarian of Reddick's Library, Ottawa, Ill., has resigned to become librarian of Libbey, Mont.

TRACY, Angie, 1909-10 S., has been made librarian of the Needham (Mass.) Public Library.

WILEY, Edwin, since 1916 librarian of the Naval War College at Newport (R. I.), becomes librarian of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library on July 1, in succession to the late S. Patterson Prowse. Dr. Wiley had his first library experience at Harvard under the direction of Justin Winsor, in 1892; he was librarian and assistant in English at the University of Tennessee in 1893-1899; after which he held a similar post at Vanderbilt University until 1906, when he became classifier in the Library of Congress. Previous to his appointment to the Naval War College he was classifier at the University of California Library.

WREN, Christopher, secretary and librarian of the Wyoming Valley (Pa.) Historical and Genealogical Society, died April 16th after two months' illness.

In addition to those already announced, members of the class of 1922 of Simmons College School of Library Science who have received appointments are: Maude E. Avery, cataloger, Pennsylvania State College; Dorothy W. Bridgwater, librarian, Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.; Aline B. Colton, librarian, Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y.; Margaret B. Durand, children's librarian, Minneapolis Public Library; Emily Hollowell, assistant, School of Education Library, University of Chicago; Hope Mathewson, branch assistant, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Margaret E. Motschman, cataloger, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.; Dorothy A. Rowden, children's librarian, Englewood (N. J.) Public Library; Alice F. Stevens, general assistant, Evansville (Ind.) College Library; Elinor Taylor, reference assistant, Providence (R. I.) Public Library; Margaret Taylor and Dorothy J. Williams, general assistants, Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass.

The following members of the class of 1922 of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science have been placed: Hannah P. Anderson, assistant, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.; Sarah F. Barry, assistant, Catalog Department, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.; Jane Blatchley, children's librarian, Tampa Public Library (Fla.); Cornelia B. Doherty, reference librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Water-



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bury, Conn.; Marjorie R. Driscoll, librarian, High School Library, Bangor (Me.); Clara W. M. Hamann, assistant, children's room, Pratt Institute Free Library; Gladys E. Jones-Williams, assistant, Evansville Public Library (Ind.); Edith M. Laird, assistant, circulating department, Pratt Institute Free Library; Bernice Langfitt, substitute for three months, United Engineering Societies Library; Miriam D. Reeve will do a special piece of cataloging in the reference-catalog department of the New York Public Library before returning to the staff of the circulation department; Rachel Sedeyn, who was awarded a scholarship offered by the Book Company on Children's Libraries, returns to Brussels; Laura A. Selkregg, assistant librarian of the public library at Oshkosh, Wis., succeeding Millicent Gilder, class of 1921; Susan H. Sherman, assistant, Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Frances H. Stevenson, assistant, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.; Ethel C. Trudeau, assistant, Brooklyn Public Library; Elizabeth R. Wurts, assistant, circulation department, Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass.

The following members of the present classes of the New York State Library School, including those who are to return to the libraries from which they came, after leave, have been appointed as follows—Class of 1922: Flora Belle Ludington, reference librarian, Mills College (Cal.) Library; Mary E. Martin, branch assistant, New York Public Library; Isidoro Saniel, assistant, University of the Philippines, Manila; Everett V. Spettigue, reference assistant, New York Public Library. Class of 1923: Mary R. Bacon, assistant librarian, Lewis and Clark High School Library, Spokane, Wash.; Helen M. Denton, assistant, school reference department, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Julian S. Fowler, librarian, University of Cincinnati; Atta L. Henry, Indianapolis Public Library; Nancy G. Kobro, assistant, Children's Department, Cleveland Public Library, in connection with the training course for library work with children; Mrs. Mabel L. Loomis, librarian, Free Academy, Elmira, N. Y.; Amy L. Post, assistant, Haverford (Pa.) College Library; Gunvor Rasmussen, branch assistant, New York Public Library; Wilma E. Reeve, Indianapolis Public Library; Miriam C. Reyer, assistant, South Bend (Ind.) Public Library; Leah O. Roys, assistant reference librarian, Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library; Dorothy Ruggles, assistant, Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library; Edith M. Schulze, librarian, Redondo Beach (Cal.) Union High School; Kathryn Van Nostrand, reference and loan assistant, Des Moines (Ia.) Public Library; Ellen

F. Watson, first assistant reference department, Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library.

Temporary appointments for the summer are as follows: Lucy M. Buker and Ellen H. Jakway, catalogers, Glens Falls (N. Y.) Public Library; Grace A. Dougan, assistant, Wellesley College Library; S. Y. Li, cataloger on the Chinese collection, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Anna Lenschow, classifier, Dartmouth College Library; Mrs. Mabel L. Loomis, assistant instructor, summer school for teacher-librarians, New York State Library, Albany.

Appointments of the class of 1922, Western Reserve Library School, so far made are as follows:

In the General Course—Lena E. Adams, librarian, Public Library, Hoopeston, Ill.; Mary F. Benjamin, reference and loan assistant, Public Library, Minneapolis; Ruth Elliott, first assistant, East Technical High School Library, Cleveland; Mary W. Harris, head of Branch Department, Fresno County Free Library, Fresno, Calif.; Catherine M. L. Henderson returns to the Public Library, Warren, Pa., as assistant; Julia Hoffman, assistant, Public Library, Des Moines, Ia.; Helen E. McCartney, branch assistant, Public Library, Akron, O.; Florence Y. Ogden, reference and loan assistant, Public Library, Minneapolis; Helen M. Reynolds and Jessie A. Whitelaw returns as children's librarians to the Public Library, Detroit, Gertrude Robertson, reference assistant, Public Library, Cleveland; Sarah J. Wolpaw, assistant, Public Library, Cleveland; Ruth Gibbons, a special student, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, Cherokee, Ia.

In the Course in Library Work with Children—Alice K. Hatch, Anne F. Oliphant, Emily C. Sharp, Margaret B. Stauffer, and Marian Wadsworth and Millicent Spencer, children's librarians, Public Library, Cleveland; Mrs. Blanche M. Haye, children's librarian, Public Library, Des Moines, Ia.; Elizabeth Mayberry, children's librarian, Public Library, New Castle, Pa.; Mary L. Moffatt, Nella M. Tucker, and Carol G. Wilford, children's librarians, Public Library, Detroit; Inez C. Potter, children's librarian, Public Library, Evanston, Ill.; Mary L. Smythe, school librarian, Cleveland; Helen C. Twing, children's librarian, Jewish Orphan Home, Cleveland.

Appointments of members of the University of Wisconsin Library School class of 1922 have been made as follows:

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The following appointments of members of the class of 1922 of the St. Louis Library School have been made: Marie Adele Bird, assistant, Burlington (Iowa) Public Library; Dolores Anne Tourtelotte, children's librarian, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Kathryn May Howell, assistant cataloger, Washington University Library, St. Louis; Mary Kathryn Volker, librarian, Morris (Ill.) Public Library; Minnie Isaacs, cataloger, Missouri Library Commission: Appointments permanent and temporary in the St. Louis Public Library are as follows: Norma E. Gaisler, assistant, Buder Branch; Carrie A. Nathan, assistant, Stix Branch; Helen Elizabeth Deering, assistant, Soulard Branch; Elizabeth Byrd Meyers, assistant, Stations Department and Central Children's Room; Adele Hannah Reiss, assistant; Open Shelf Department; Estelle Nesbit Robnett, assistant, Traveling Library Department; Arvella Cecelia Vorbeck, assistant, Reference Department; Regina Cecelia Woltering, assistant, Carondelet Branch; Mildred Connet Beckee, assistant, Barr Branch.

Appointments announced for members of the class of 1922 of the Los Angeles Library School to date are: Hazel Burk, librarian of the Santa Fe (N. Mex.) Public Library; Janet H. Freeze, librarian of the Training School of the Southern Branch of California University; Clarissa Hoskins, assistant, Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library; Irene Melgaard, assistant, cataloging department of the Minneapolis Public Library.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ADVERTISING

Calkins, E. E. The advertising man. Scribner. Bibl. \$1.25. (Vocational ser.).

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT. See INDIA—FINANCE

AGRICULTURE. See LIVESTOCK; PLANTS

ANATOMY. See DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

BILLIART, MARIE ROSE JULIE

The educational ideals of Blessed Julie Billiart, foundress of the Congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur; by a member of her congregation; trans. from the French. New York: Longmans. 2 p. bibl. D. pap. 75c.

BIRTH CONTROL

Sutherland, Halliday G. Birth control; a statement of Christian doctrine against the neo-Malthusians. New York: P. J. Kenedy. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.75.

BRAZIL. See TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE—BRAZIL

CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Children's bureau and other publications relating to children; list of pubs. for sale by Supt. of Documents. 7 p. Feb. 1922. (Price List 71).

CHILDREN—EDUCATION. See EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY

CHILEAN LITERATURE

Leavitt, Sturgis L. Chilean literature: a biblio-

graphy of literary criticism, biography, and literary controversy. *Hispanic-American Historical Review*. Feb. 1922. p. 116-143.

CIVILIZATION. See HISTORY, UNIVERSAL

CLEVELAND, OHIO—CRIME AND CRIMINALS

Fosdick, Raymond B., and others. Criminal justice in Cleveland; reports of the Cleveland Foundation Survey of the administration of criminal justice in Cleveland. . . Cleveland Foundation. 7 p. bibl. O. \$3.75.

COFFEE. See TARIFF

COLONIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

Holliday, Carl. Woman's life in colonial days. 2A Park St., Boston: Cornhill Pub. Co. Bibl. \$2.50

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Consumers' League of N. Y. Consumers' co-operative societies in New York State. 289 Fourth Ave., New York. Bibl. Apr. 1922. 7c.

CREMATION

Knopf, S. A. Cremation versus burial: a plea for more sanitary and more economical disposition of our dead. 124 West Polk St., Chicago: *American Journal of Public Health*. May 1922. p. 389-400. Bibl. 50c.

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CRIME AND CRIMINALS

American Prison Association. Selected bibliography. 135 East 15th St., New York. 4 p.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS—U. S.

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on crime and criminology in the United States, with special reference to statistics. 21 mim. p. Feb. 23, 1922.

See also CLEVELAND, OHIO—CRIME AND CRIMINALS

DEFECTIVES

U. S. Public Health Service. Preliminary statistics report of the Oregon state survey of mental defect, delinquency, and dependency, conducted by the Univ. of Oregon under the directions of the U. S. Public Health Service. . . Bibl. (Pub. health bull. no. 112).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Alvarez, Walter C. The mechanics of the digestive tract. New York: Hoeber. 23 p. bibl. O. \$3.50.

DRAMA. See EUROPEAN WAR—DRAMA

EDUCATION

National Guilds League. Education and the guild idea. 6 Tavistock Sq., London: Labour Pub. Co. Bibl. 6d.

EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY

Seattle (Wash.) Board of Education. The course of study in terms of children's activities for the kindergarten and primary grades. 5 p. bibl. O. gratis.

EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS. See BILLIART, MARIE ROSE JULIE

EDUCATION AND STATE. See TEACHERS

EMBRYOLOGY

Bailey, Frederick R., and Adam R. Miller. Text-book of embryology. New York: W. Wood. Bibls. at ends of chapters. O. \$6.

ENGLAND—LAW

Bolland, William C. The general eyre; lectures delivered in the University of London at the request of the faculty of laws. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$2.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. See MASEFIELD, JOHN

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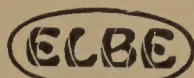
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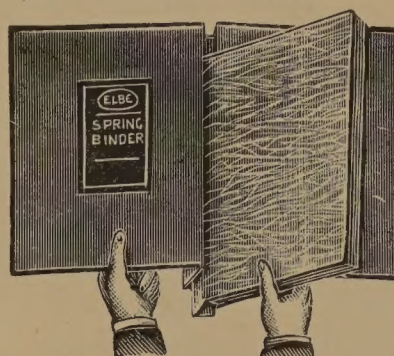
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